

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, September 13, 1917

VOLUME XLIV, NO. 16

SIXTEEN MILITARY CITIES ARE MORTGAGED

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Iowa, North Dakota, Wisconsin and New Jersey all stand with about 50 per cent of their farms mortgaged, but at the same time land values in the Badger state are increasing rapidly.

The states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Montana are among those included in this territory. The action was taken by the Railroads' War Board to conserve the soil and to encourage in order that the country might better aid the government in conducting the war, according to W. W. Marman, secretary of the Twin City railway body.

"Co-operation is being manifested by the various railway commissions in helping the roads to carry out their policy. So far it has not been decided to abandon the use of long distance trains. The railway executives are making every possible effort to reduce this service in such a way as will not inconvenience the traveling public.

DAMON-JONES

Miss Edith Damon of Madison and Mr. Albert C. Jones of Chicago were married in Madison on Thursday evening of last week. Miss Norma Riley of this city was one of the bridesmaids, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George M. Stoyan, Mrs. T. O. Riley of this city was one of the guests. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Damon and is well known in this city, where she has many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will make their home in Chicago.

Miss Minnie Podawitz is attending the state fair in Milwaukee this week.

George Richards of Milwaukee is visiting his parents.

RAILROADS REMOVE TRAINS TO HELP CONDUCT OF WAR

Since the war began more than four months ago, railroads operating in the central, southern and western military departmental divisions have reduced passenger train service 600,000 miles. This fact was brought out at the last weekly meeting of the committee on war service held in St. Paul.

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ARPIN HAS JEWISH CHURCH.

HEAVY FROST HERE RUINS THE CROPS

A Jewish church was recently dedicated at Arpin, there being twelve families there that worship this faith. The formal opening of the church occurred a week ago last Sunday, on which occasion there were a number of the faith present from Wausau, Marshfield, Grand Rapids and other points. One of the ceremonies connected with the dedication was the placing of wreaths on the open air platform, the honor being accorded the highest bidder. Joseph Cohen of this city was the man who performed this ceremony, he having outbid his competitors and paid the sum of \$105 for the honor.

There has been a number of Jewish families in the vicinity of Arpin a term of years past, the colored

were started there by A. W. Bish of Milwaukee, a wealthy shoe manufacturer.

Mr. Bish conceived the idea of helping his countrymen by putting them on a farm and fixing things so that they might earn a living even if they did not have any money to start with.

With this idea he bought a good-sized tract of land near Arpin and when the new settlers arrived he offered them a helping hand.

Under normal conditions there would be no such damage done,

but as we generally have a killing frost about the 10th of September, and expect it, but crops of all kinds were late this year, and had not reached the usual stage of development, and everybody hoped on this account that the cold would hold off longer than usual. There are many fields of corn which have suffered a stage when two or three weeks or two of warm weather would have produced a pretty fair crop, and these were all killed. "Gumshiners" had been coming along in hump shape and were producing pretty well, but had not reached their maximum when the frost struck them. Many fields of late potatoes were still giving a good shape and gave a crop of better than an ordinary yield, but these were all frozen to the ground, and the yield will be correspondingly high.

Several of our citizens who had planted beans this spring with the idea of reaping a rich harvest this fall, had at least a part of their hopes dashed by the excessive freeze, as the vines were entirely killed, and any of those that had not already ripened were destroyed.

Crabapple men were also damaged to a considerable extent, even those that had water at hand, altho they all say that the amount of damage can not be told with any accuracy at the present time.

Eugene Warner reports that the crop is very bad, and it is reported that the crop in the Robin Marsh was also about all killed, owing to these men not having water with which to properly drain.

Later they expect to put up a building of their own which will be used up especially for the business, and in which they will take over the Ford repairing in this vicinity and give their customers a better service than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Mr. Jensen is well known in this city, having been in the garage business for a number of years, and Mr. Anderson comes from Stevens Point where he has been associated with the G. A. F. and has been a member of the band.

He is well versed in the business and the new company should prove a success.

WILL SELL FORD CARS

Jensen & Anderson will handle the Ford car in this city during the coming year and they have leased the Harvey building formerly occupied by the Citizens National Bank on Grand Avenue and will use this for show room for the present. Later they expect to put up a building of their own which will be used up especially for the business, and in which they will take over the Ford repairing in this vicinity and give their customers a better service than they have heretofore enjoyed.

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Each cantonment requires a complete system of water supply and sewerage disposal; the piping alone for which amounts to more than fifty miles. Ten general warehouses with necessary trackage have also been provided, while the facilities are not available in nearby cities. The railroads, however, have given splendid service. All government orders have been given precedence and the lumber and other supplies needed have been rushed to the cantonments in record time.

George Richards of Milwaukee is visiting his parents.

The Lord has a hard time pleasing everybody. The kind of weather that makes a Farmer smile makes a merchant cuss.

Miss Minnie Podawitz is attending the state fair in Milwaukee this week.

It is shown that 76 per cent of the farmers under twenty-five years are tenants. From 25 to 34 the tenancy falls to 55 per cent. In succeeding groups for each ten years advance, the tenancy falls to 37, 27, 21 and 13 per cent. Thus the greater number of men who start out as tenants become owners.

Miss Edith Damon of Madison and Mr. Albert C. Jones of Chicago were married in Madison on Thursday evening of last week. Miss Edith Riley of this city is one of the bridesmaids in the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. W. Morgan. Mrs. T. O. Riley of this city was one of the guests. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Damon and is well known in this city, where she has many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will make their home in Chicago.

Mrs. Ellen Ingraham of Babcock has purchased an Oldsmobile Six of the Motor Sales Co.

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Iowa, North Dakota, Wisconsin and New Jersey all stand with about 50 per cent of their farms mortgaged, but at the same time land values in the Badger state are increasing rapidly.

The public domain is disappearing and farmland tenantry is increasing throughout the country, interesting figures on this situation are contained in the year book of the department of agriculture, recently issued.

"In general every farm will change ownerships once in each generation," says the introduction. "The percentage of farms which change ownership thru inheritance is small, but the number of farms are purchased with capital derived from other industries. The remaining farms must some way or other, capitalize once each generation, that is, must be made to pay for themselves either wholly or in part."

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Men of First and Second Brigade Units Depart for Texas. Camping Grounds—Storm Visits Camp Douglas.

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Guardsmen who left and those who remained behind realized that this was a very genuine war farewell. Their next meeting will be in "No Man's Land." Here and there a serious face peered over a khaki uniform, but for the most part the soldiers were gay, glad to be on their way for the inevitable meeting with Hams and Fritz.

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Fraternal Organizer Dies.

Kenosha—Frederick William Ripple, 64 years old, long prominent in fraternal organizations in Wisconsin, dropped dead here. For years he was state organizer for the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Is On Overseas Division.

Oconomowoc—Lieut. George W. Behrend, of Oconomowoc, is a member of the "Rainbow" division of troops, which left Camp Douglas for the east.

Fires Destroy Farm Barn.

Portage—Fire destroyed the large barn on the farm of Joseph Sobinsky, southeast of this city. Thirty-five hundred bushels of grain were consumed in the fire, which started during an electrical storm.

To Judge Minnesota Cattle.

Waukesha—William Jones, well known dairyman, left for the Minnesota state fair, where he has been called to act as judge in the dairy department.

Resigns from Draft Board.

Neenah—The resignation of Hon. S. A. Cook from the Winnebago county exemption board has been acted upon favorably by Governor Philip. Mr. Cook gave ill health as his reason for withdrawing.

Readstown Bank Reopens.

Madison—State Bank Commissioner A. C. Kuit has announced that the Readstown bank which was closed on July 18 because of bad banking methods has been reopened for business.

BAR MEAT AND WHEAT 1 DAY

Swenson Calls on Patriotism of State. Tuesday and Wednesday Probable Days.

Madison—One meatless and one wheatless day in every week has been ordered by Magnus Swenson, food administrator of Wisconsin, who is acting under orders from Herbert Hoover.

The 7,000 hotels, restaurants, and other eating places in the state will be asked to establish these days as a matter of patriotic duty. The food administration law has broad powers, but so far as Wisconsin is concerned, Mr. Swenson does not believe that there will be any need of its application. He is relying upon patriotism of hotel men and others for the success of this campaign.

In a letter to Mr. Swenson, Mr.

Hoover suggests that Tuesday be selected as the meatless day and that Wednesday be selected as the wheatless day. It is probable that these days will be adopted, for the reason that it is desired to have a universal day for the nation. Each hotel or restaurant keeper who signs the honor pledge will receive an attractive window card which certifies that he is a member of the United States Food Administration.

\$1,889,861 IN TREASURY

Report filed by State Treasurer John Johnson Shows Decrease as Compared with Aug. 1.

Madison—In his report to Gov. Philipp, State Treasurer Henry Johnson shows there is on hand Sept. 1 in all funds in the state treasury \$1,889,861.88, as compared with \$3,546,473.02 on Aug. 1, 1917, and with \$2,952,907.57 on Sept. 1, 1918. The general fund shows a balance of \$58,224.95 a year ago. The statement of all funds for the month of August is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1 \$3,545,473.02 Receipts 350,112.20

Total \$3,895,585.52 Disbursements \$1,995,724.14

Balance \$1,889,861.88

The statement of the general fund is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1 \$1,991,232.02 Receipts 161,168.90

Total \$2,142,401.52 Disbursements \$1,582,777.84

Balance \$559,623.68

The balance in the school fund in come Sept. 1 is \$359,611.97 as compared with \$385,910.75 last year. The university fund income shows a balance of \$374,247.90 compared with \$390,088.98.

WILL COLONIZE GARDEN SOIL

Tract of Land in Portage County to Be Turned Over to Settlers to Raise Garden Crops.

Stevens Point—Belgians and Hollanders will comprise a group of colonists who will locate on a 3,600 acre tract of land in the town of Nauvoo, Portage county, according to plans of Fred Beckenberg, Chicago contractor, owner of the property. The land, which is partly in the drainage district, was purchased from local people for the sum of \$175,000 by the Chicago man who will have it colonized and the land devoted to special gardening.

Cabbage is making an extraordinary showing on the drained land, and has been pronounced by experts to excel the famous Shattock marsh for this product.

Experts have tested the land for its celery-growing possibilities and find it equal to the celebrated Kankakee, Ill., celery center. The Netherlanders, whom Beckenberg intends to settle on his lands, are experienced in the growing of celery, cabbage and other garden crops.

Visitors Spend Much Money in State.

Milwaukee—Nearly \$6,000,000 is annually spent by visitors to Wisconsin who come here to enjoy the fishing and shooting of northern Wisconsin, is the opinion of William George Bruce, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, who has just returned from a three weeks' vacation in northern Wisconsin. He says his observations lead him to believe that well on to 10,000 people come annually from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and other cities to spend their holidays in this state.

New Motor Machinery Firm.

Eau Claire—The New Way Machinery company, a \$60,000 industry producing farm trucks, tractors, and concrete mixers, will begin operations here in a few days. The concern is headed by the inventors of the machines, Wages brothers of La Crosse.

New Workers' Law in Effect.

Madison—The new workers' compensation act became effective Sept. 1 and applies to all industrial accidents in Wisconsin. This law increases the benefits of injured workmen, the legislative committee reported, approximately 10 per cent.

Dog Overturns Auto.

Menasha—While going at a fair rate of speed the car driven by Dr. W. P. McGrath struck a dog and overturned. The doctor was only slightly injured.

Frosts Damage Wausau Crops.

Wausau—Cold nights and light frosts have done some damage in this section, to tomatoes and cucumbers, a large acreage of which had been planted. Very little injury was done to field beans. At some places corn was nipped.

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

Ashland—Samuel Neve of Rio, was accidentally shot through the hand by a revolver which was handled by his wife. Neve was subject to draft call.

Coal Shortage Seen.

Superior—The Superior industrial commission, in a statement issued, asserted that the seriousness of the coal shortage at Superior alone, being more than 1,300 tons up to Sept. 1.

Neenah Wants Farmers' Session.

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Valuation is Increased.

Sturgeon Bay—The valuation as fixed in this city to be sent to the board of regents of the university asking that a farmers' institute be held here during the coming winter.

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ASSESSMENT FOR WISCONSIN WILL REACH ABOVE \$7,000,000 FOR THIS YEAR.

\$1,500,000 ABOVE LAST YEAR

Present Law May Be Modified at Special Session to Meet War Emergency Taxes—Corporations to Pay More.

Madison—The income tax assessed in Wisconsin this year will reach about \$7,000,000. It may be more than this amount. This is the opinion of Nils P. Haugen, chairman of the state tax commission, who has been examining income tax data for the present assessment. This would be an increase of more than \$1,500,000 over last year. The taxes on individuals will be much larger than previously. Because Wisconsin allows personal property as an offset, it is probable that only about one-half of this amount will be collected in actual cash.

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RUSS EVACUATE RIGA

ALLIES UPHOLD NOTE

BALTIC PORT IS ABANDONED WITHOUT FIGHT.

War Office Announces That Sea Gate to Russian Capital Is Now Open to Germans.

London, Sept. 5.—Riga, Russia's principal Baltic port, has been abandoned to the Germans under the threat of an offensive by land and sea in which the deciding stroke on the land side was delivered by the Germans last Saturday.

The rate of Riga was virtually sealed when German troops, powerfully investing their offensive, forced a crossing of the Dvina southeast of the city and began to push forward after making good their foothold on the right bank of the stream.

Menaced also by the attack of the column of Teutonic forces moving from Mitau, southwest of Riga, and by the German naval forces recently reported hovering in the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga, the Russian military authorities evidently considered the city no longer tenable and decided to evacuate it.

The corporation tax will show an enormous increase, much of it due to the fact that war munitions are manufactured in Wisconsin.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; TWO DIE

Driver of Delivery Truck and Child With Him Killed—Other Children Are Injured.

Appleton—August Flinger, 45 years old, driver of the Steinbauer Grocery company's auto truck, was instantly killed when the truck was struck by a North-Western passenger train at the Dupee street crossing here.

Lucille Totte, 13 years old daughter of Herman Totte, and Flinger's two children, Florence, 9 years old, and Harold, 13 years old, were riding with him.

The children were thrown upon a pile of rocks by the force of the crash, and the little Totte girl died soon afterward of her wounds. Harold Flinger sustained two broken legs, and his sister Florence is expected to die from internal injuries.

No cause is given for the accident except that two trains going in opposite directions may have confused Flinger. A sack of flour that was on the truck was tossed on the top of the engine and landed on the smokestack.

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"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything you do will be watched with deepest solicitude not only by those near and dear to you, but by the whole nation."

"For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans feel themselves to be when we first made good our national independence."

"The eyes of the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom."

"Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through."

"Let us set ourselves a standard so high it will be a glory to live up to it and add a new luster to the crown of America."

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test."

"God keep and guide you."

U. S. TARS IN PRISON CAMP

Captain Oliver and Four Gunners Captured by German Submarine at Brandenburg, Prussia.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Captain Oliver of the American tank steamer, Campania, and the four naval gunners, Roop, Kline and Jacobs, who were taken prisoner when their ship was sunk recently by a German submarine, are in a prison camp at Brandenburg, Prussia. The news came by cable to the American Red Cross from Geneva.

Arrest Brother of Ex-Czar.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Grand Duke Michael's Alexsandrovitch, brother of the deposed czar, has been placed under arrest in connection with the counter-revolutionary plot. Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch has been arrested.

Troops Rout Peace Speaker.

Boston, Oct. 6.—C. P. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for mayor, was thrown off the stage of the auditorium at Luna park by soldiers, who stormed the platform in the midst of the candidate's anti-war speech.

Another Raid on England.

London, Sept. 6.—German airplanes visited the southeast coast of England on Monday night, dropping bombs at various places, according to an official statement. No report of casualties or damage has been received.

U. S. Probes Poor Bullets.

Washington, Sept. 5.—While riding at the rate of 70 miles an hour in a ten-mile race at the motorcycle meet here, George Reitting of Crown Point, Ind., crashed through the fence and was fatally injured.

Arrest Duke and Duchess.

Petrograd, Sept. 6.—Grand Duke Michael's Alexsandrovitch, brother of the deposed czar, and his wife, the Grand Duke Paul and his morganatic wife have been arrested.

Portuguese Mails Tied Up.

Paris, Sept. 5.—According to information from Madrid the Portuguese government employees in the postal and telegraphic service have gone on strike, resulting in the suspension of all communication.

Racer Goes Through Fence.

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MAKING FRUIT BUTTERS GOOD WAY TO UTILIZE SURPLUS PRODUCTS

There will be more or less fruit which will not be salable because of lack of a local market, lack of time to pick and pack for distant markets, or because the amount may seem too small at any one time to be worth saving. Such fruit should not be allowed to go to waste, for it may be used in making fruit butters, urge experts of the United States department of agriculture. Well-made fruit butters are very welcome and "tasty" and go a long way to make plain cereals appetizing. Children and older people, too, like such fruit butter on bread, and it is good dietetics as well as good economy to use such highly flavored products to "carry" a relatively large amount of milder-flavored food. It is desirable to use only good quality fruit for fruit butters, and it must be remembered that poor fruits will not make good fruit butters. However, as every housekeeper knows, part of an apple or other fruit may be sound and good while the remainder is not, owing to bruising or other injury, and such good portions may be used successfully for fruit butter making. Thus it is often a decided economy, since it saves what would otherwise be a total loss.

There is no better way to use good apples and the sound portions of windfall, wormy and bruised apples than to make apple butter of them. While almost all varieties of apples will make good apple butter, those with distinctive flavor and good cooking quality are most satisfactory. Such old standard varieties as Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Tompkins King and Smokehouse are excellent for this purpose. The summer varieties also will make good apple butter, it has been found by recent tests in the United States department of agriculture.

If apples of coarse texture are used, it is desirable to cook them and put them through a colander or coarse-wire strainer before adding them to the boiled cider. Sweet apples are sometimes used with tart ones. Overripe apples are not desirable.

Apple butter is made by boiling down fresh, sweet cider to half its original quantity, then adding apples which have been peeled and sliced. The apples either are added directly to the boiled cider and cooked in it until the apple butter is done or are added into the apple sauce, which is cooked in the boiling cider. The cooking should be continued until the cider and apple pulp do not separate; then the butter will be of the right thickness when cold.

It takes about equal amounts of sweet cider and peeled and sliced apples to make apple butter of the right consistency. In other words, if five gallons of sweet cider are used it should be boiled down to two and one-half gallons, and five gallons of peeled and sliced apples should be added, either raw or made into apple sauce.

Two things essential to making good apple butter are: Long, slow cooking (four to six hours), and constant stirring.

If sugar is used, it should be added after the cooking of cider and apples is about two-thirds done. About a pound of either white or brown sugar is the usual amount per gallon of apple butter, but more or less, or not any, may be used to suit the taste.



American "Pep" Displayed By Uncle Sam's Fighters Startles French Engineers

Between the soapbox with its passing camp and the fighting front where the expedition must wind up, American officers and engineers have been looking out for bases and suitable rail junctions and whatever is needed for the movement of troops.

Since the French censor has passed the Bible has been designated by the department of labor as one of the books to be used in the literacy test for aliens under the new immigration law recently enacted by congress. Passages will be selected from the Bible in more than 100 languages and dialects. The reason for the use of the Bible in such literacy tests is not because the Bible is the word of God, but because it is now the only book translated into virtually every language in the world, says the Christian Observer. The department gives this as its reason for the selection of the Bible and adds: "Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and what is more to the point, the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions in the various foreign languages as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

A French colonel, who was with the American engineers, but did not tell the story, informs me that the indication of the place is not exact—which is quite another thing. "They and We" the French reporter headlines the story, willing to stir up his own people by comparison.

"Our good friends of America wish to organize a railway station for the army depot. So the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean company gave them available ground at — (some 150 miles south of Paris). When the Americans saw what had been turned over to them they laughed.

"Is that all? Why, we need at least thirty miles of track!"

The French engineers were struck by a heap, but they gave the thirty good miles of track which were demanded. One of them remarked to the Americans: "Well, you've got it, but it will take six months to draw up your plans for such a depot!"

Keep What They Make.

Nanking has two educational institutions under government supervision which are worthy of mention. The best housed school in Nanking at present is the Military college, which was built for China by the Germans. The government Normal college has taken a new lease of life after being closed for several years, says the Christian Herald. Formerly the courses in this school followed the Japanese plan, but at present, according to the professor who showed me around, the whole curriculum is Chinese, as they follow no foreign system, but only take the best out of all and improve on that. No tuition or charge for meals or room is collected, but all students are pledged to teach after graduation, with all privileges of keeping what they can make. As an ex-teacher and the son of a professor, I can see the logic and humor of the latter provision.

Underseas Telephones Not An Impossibility, Is Belief

Of recent years there has been much discussion about a telephone service between America and Europe. Romancers have taken delight in picturing the hero of the future as "ringing up" the heroine in London, from a Broadway telephone booth. But it would seem that the thing may be possible after all.

Recently the largest submarine telephone cable in existence was laid under the Hudson river, running from Nyack to Tarrytown. This telephone connects the two systems on either side of the river, and constitutes an important link in the telephone service of the district. The size of the cable and the difficulties which attended its laying made the event one of special interest in the technical world. Experts profess to see in the success of this achievement a promise of transatlantic telephone lines.

Dugouts for Londoners.

The construction of bomb proof dugouts in London's parks and other open spaces for the protection of the public during enemy air raids is being considered by the under secretary for war. In reply to a note from the chancellor suggesting this step the under secretary made the following written reply:

"My honorable friend's suggestion is receiving consideration, but the construction of sufficient dugouts to benefit the population of London to any material extent is obviously a very large undertaking which requires careful examination."

The chancellor proposed that the dugouts be built by soldiers now in training in London.

Took Him at His Word.

Two laborers were engaged to clean a well which had become dry. One of them sent his mate down into the well while he sat at the top and directed the work.

He first ordered the other man to

Apple butter is spiced according to one's preference, about half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and allspice for each gallon being a common mixture. These are stirred into it when the cooking is finished.

While still boiling hot, apple butter should be packed in hot, sterilized glasses, glass jars or hermetically sealed stone jars, or crocks with tightly fitting covers, and be sterilized in steam as follows: Set the containers, filled and with tops on, in a vessel fitted with false bottom and deep enough to hold them to pour in a little water, put on the cover to hold in the steam, and set over the fire. Begin to count time when the steam starts to escape and after five minutes (ten for half gallon, or 15 for larger containers), take the containers out to cool, then set them away for future use. Do not disturb the covers until the apple butter is to be used. If the covers do not fit tightly, place waxed or oiled paper in them to make a tight fit before sterilizing is done. This sterilizing is done for the purpose of preventing any spoiling of the top layers of apple butter, and also to take the place of a layer of paraffin which, though a good seal, is now quite expensive. All fruit butters and similar products should be sterilized in the same way.

Good apple butter is often made without the use of cider. Enough water is added to the peeled and sliced apples to make a thin apple sauce and this is allowed to cook very slowly, or simmer, over a low fire for three or four hours. Brown rather than white sugar is usually used, being added when the cooking is two-thirds done.

The sugar which settles at the bottom of barrels of New Orleans molasses is excellent for this purpose. A pound of sugar is usually sufficient but this amount is a matter of taste as is also the amount of cinnamon, allspice, and cloves to be added when the cooking is done.

"Six months!" exclaimed the chief American engineer. "Why, we hope to have time to get our planes together in the train going up to Paris!"

The French reporter adds, rubbing it in: "The next day laborers were on the spot, beginning the work."

Use Bible in Literacy Test For Aliens Under New Law

The Bible has been designated by the department of labor as one of the books to be used in the literacy test for aliens under the new immigration law recently enacted by congress. Passages will be selected from the Bible in more than 100 languages and dialects. The reason for the use of the Bible in such literacy tests is not because the Bible is the word of God, but because it is now the only book translated into virtually every language in the world, says the Christian Observer. The department gives this as its reason for the selection of the Bible and adds: "Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and what is more to the point, the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions in the various foreign languages as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

"Goodness!" she laughed. "I never was so surprised in my life!"

"Well?" he demanded.

"Surprised at myself," she added, "because I feel the same way."

The next day she asked him if young Townley had enlisted yet.

"Oh, he joined the army two months ago," was the cool reply.

Then Ann looked unutterable things, but since she had been the cause of his deception what was there to say?

**U-Boat Warfare Sounds Doom
of the Old-Fashion Forecastle**

One interesting result of submarine frightfulness has been to provide for the comfort of crews in a way which otherwise might not have come in our time.

The noiseless forecastle, a tradition from the days of sails and of the small ships in which comfort could not be reasonably expected, is eliminated in the new standardized British ships. Instead, the shipping controller, Sir Joseph Mache, has decided that the men are to be berthed aft.

The primary reason was to secure increased safety from mines and torpedoes, but improvements are to be added which will make sea life pleasant and which, doubtless, will be kept after the war.

The president, Miss Ann Welby, had rather the most promising record of them all. But the officers at the recruiting stations were yet to be heard from as to actual results.

At the handsome home of Frank Townley Ann Welby met with a kind reception. She was shown into a pleasant library and asked to wait. Presently a middle-aged gentleman entered. Ann Welby at once classified the man as being "out of the common."

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HEADQUARTERS ARE MOVED TO WACO

GEN. BOARDMAN AND GEN. RICHARDS NOW AT SOUTHERN CANTONMENTS.

TROOPS GRADUALLY LEAVING

Men of First and Second Brigade Units Depart for Texas Camping Grounds—Storm Visits Camp Douglas.

Camp Douglas—There is another vacant spot in camp—the spot upon the hill where Gen. Charles R. Boardman used to hold forth. Gen. Boardman left for Waco weeks ago, and his headquarters and the headquarters of Gen. A. R. Richards hit the trail southward. Gradually the big camp there is being weeded out.

The men who make up the First and Second brigade headquarters left for the South. The Third Infantry band and a big crowd of soldiers gathered at the railway station to see farewell. Robert Williams, son of Lieut. Col. Williams, left with the first brigade headquarters. The son of a soldier and not yet out of his teens, Robert insisted upon getting into service when war was declared. He has lived here during his boyhood, except when he was away attending a military school, and his going brings war home to this little village.

Camp Douglas was visited by a series of storms followed by a period of sultry weather which made marching and drilling real work. For hours lightning flashed in and out of tents and thunder boomed away in the bluffs. The display of electrical fireworks put an end to early morning sleep and nearly every man in camp was up.

Ditches were dug to carry off the water, but the rain came down so hard that the interior of many tents in the lower part of the reservation became too damp for comfort. An ordinary kind of a storm takes on a wicked appearance up here. The lightning gets a fine play over the parade grounds, and when the wind blows there is nothing to stop it once it gets inside the bluffs. Storms up to date, however, have done no more serious damage than putting telephone and telegraph wires out of business.

JOIN OVERSEAS DIVISION

Three Companies of Second Wisconsin Infantry Leave Camp Douglas for "Somewhere."

Camp Douglas—“Goodby and good luck” rang through camp when Companies E, F and G, the Second Wisconsin Infantry units now known as the 50th machine gun battalion, left for “Somewhere.” These companies will join the overseas division in what may be a brief period of intensive training in the east and an early trip to France.

All day Camp Douglas was on keel edge, and the farewell setting was impressive. The soldiers marched through a great avenue of olive drab, nearly 10,000 men, having been brought into line for a thrilling send-off.

Bands played, hats were thrown into the air, and the old Wisconsin yell turned into a mighty roar as the boys boarded their trains. “See you in France” was the favorite parting. The bravest soldiers in the surging crowd of khaki were the mothers who came to say goodby.

Guardians who left and those who remained behind realized that this was a very genuine war farewell. Their next meeting will be in “No Man’s land.” Here and there a serious face peered over a khaki uniform, but for the most part the soldiers were gay, glad to be on their way for the inevitable meeting with Hahn and Fritz.

Cardinal pennants and American flags fluttered from many car windows. Bands were playing “On Wisconsin” when the troop trains disappeared around the bend. The men traveled in tourist cars, with colored porters clad in snow white suits to look after their wants.

Both trains were generously provisioned and carried enough Camp Douglas water for the trip. From now on there will be a steady departure of troops. It is understood the two brigade headquarters will be the next to leave.

Hypnotic Cure a Failure.

La Crosse—Alleged to have obtained \$1,000 in twenty days, from Edward Roesler, a wealthy farmer, by pretending to cure his wife, an insane woman, by hypnotism, K. D. Shastr, a Hindu doctor, of Chicago, is under arrest here. Shastr charged and collected \$50 per day for his services and was preparing to continue the treatment for an indefinite period when arrested. District Attorney Schlacht claims the woman shows no improvement.

Fraternal Organizer Dies.

Kenosha—Frederick William Ripley, 64 years old, long prominent in fraternal organizations in Wisconsin, dropped dead here. For years he was state organizer for the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Is On Overseas Division.

Oconomowoc—Lieut. George W. Behrend of Oconomowoc is a member of the “Rainbow division” of troops, which left Camp Douglas for the east.

Fire Destroys Farm Barn.

Portage—Fire destroyed the large barn on the farm of Joseph Sobinsky, southeast of this city. Thirty-five hundred bushels of grain were consumed in the fire, which started during an electrical storm.

To Judge Minnesota Catte.

Waukesha—William Jones, well known dairyman, left for the Minnesota state fair, where he has been called to act as judge in the dairy department.

Resigns from Draft Board.

Neenah—The resignation of Hon. S. A. Cook from the Winnebago county exemption board has been acted upon favorably by Governor Philipp. Mr. Cook gave ill health as his reason for withdrawing.

Readstown Bank Reopens.

Madison—State Bank Commissioner A. C. Kuehl has announced that the Readstown bank which was closed on July 18 because of bad banking methods has been reopened for business.

BAR MEAT AND WHEAT 1 DAY

Swenson Calls on Patriotism of State, Tuesday, and Wednesday Probable Days.

Madison—One meatless and one wheatless day in every week has been ordered by Magnus Swenson, food administrator of Wisconsin, who is acting under orders from Herbert Hoover.

The 7,000 hotels, restaurants, and other eating places in the state will be asked to establish these days as a matter of patriotic duty. The food administration law has broad powers, but so far as Wisconsin is concerned, Mr. Swenson does not believe that there will be any need of its application. He is relying upon patriotism of hotel men and others for the success of this campaign.

In a letter to Mr. Swenson, Mr. Hoover says that the 800,000 members of the National Association of Commercial Travelers have enlisted in the work, and that they are going to undertake to enforce the regulations by refusing to eat meat or wheat products on the specified days.

Mr. Hoover suggests that Tuesday be selected as the meatless day and that Wednesday be selected as the wheatless day. It is probable that these days will be adopted, for the reason that it is desired to have a universal day for the nation. Each hotel or restaurant keeper who signs the honor pledge will receive an attractive window card which certifies that he is a member of the United States Food Administration.

\$1,889,861 IN TREASURY

Report filed by State Treasurer Johnson Shows Decrease as Compared With Aug. 1.

Madison—In his report to Gov. State Treasurer Henry Johnson shows there is on hand Sept. 1 in all funds in the state treasury \$1,889,861.21, as compared with \$3,454,473.02 on Aug. 1, 1917, and with \$2,952,397.57 on Sept. 1, 1916. The general fund shows a balance of \$559,623.68 as compared with \$854,224.95 a year ago. The statement of all funds for the month of August is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1	\$3,454,473.02
Receipts	350,112.50
Total	\$3,805,585.52
Disbursements	\$1,995,724.14
Balance	\$1,889,861.38

The statement of the general fund is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1	\$1,991,232.62
Receipts	151,168.90
Total	\$2,142,401.52
Disbursements	\$1,582,777.84
Balance	\$559,623.68

The balance in the school fund income Sept. 1 is \$559,623.68 as compared with \$854,224.95 last year. The university fund income shows a balance of \$574,247.90 compared with \$390,038.93.

WILL COLONIZE GARDEN SOIL

Tract of Land in Portage County to Be Turned Over to Settlers to Raise Garden Crops.

Stevens Point—Belgians and Hollanders will comprise a group of colonists who will locate on a 3,600 acre tract of land in the town of Nauvoo, Portage county, according to plans of Fred Becklenberg, Chicago contractor, owner of the property. The land, which is partly in the drainage district, was purchased from local people for the sum of \$175,000 by the Chicago man who will have it colonized and the land devoted to special gardening.

Cabbage is making an extraordinary showing on the drained land, and has been pronounced by experts to excel the famous Shiocton marsh for this product.

Experts have tested the land for its celery-growing possibilities and find it equal to the celebrated Kankakee, Ill., celery center. The Netherlands, whom Becklenberg intends to settle on his lands, are experienced in the growing of celery, cabbage and other garden crops.

Visitors Spend Much Money in State.

Milwaukee—Nearly \$50,000,000 is annually spent by visitors to Wisconsin who come here to enjoy the fishing and shooting of northern Wisconsin, is the opinion of William George Bruce, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers’ association, who has just returned from a three weeks’ vacation in northern Wisconsin. He says his observations lead him to believe that well on to 10,000 people come annually from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and other cities to spend their holidays in this state.

New Motor Machinery Firm.

Eau Claire—The New Way Machinery company, a \$60,000 industry producing farm trucks, tractors, and concrete mixers, will begin operations here in a few days. The concern is headed by the inventors of the machines, Wege brothers of La Crosse.

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INCOME TAX SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

ASSESSMENT FOR WISCONSIN WILL REACH ABOVE \$7,000,000 FOR THIS YEAR.

\$1,500,000 ABOVE LAST YEAR

Present Law May Be Modified at Special Session to Meet War Emergency Taxes—Corporations to Pay More.

Madison—The income tax assessed in Wisconsin this year will reach about \$7,000,000. It may be more than this amount. This is the opinion of Nils P. Haugen, chairman of the state tax commission, who has been examining income tax data for the present assessment. This would be an increase of more than \$1,500,000 over last year. The tax on individuals will be much larger than previously. Because Wisconsin allows personal property as an offset, it is probable that only about one-half of this amount will be collected in actual cash.

Mr. Hoover suggests that Tuesday be selected as the meatless day and that Wednesday be selected as the wheatless day. It is probable that these days will be adopted, for the reason that it is desired to have a universal day for the nation. Each hotel or restaurant keeper who signs the honor pledge will receive an attractive window card which certifies that he is a member of the United States Food Administration.

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Great Secret Lost.

At Delhi, in India, stands an ancient iron monument which, though exposed to all weathers, never rusts or decays. Yet it has no protective covering. Here is a secret which would be simply invaluable to the world, which had been discovered by some Indian artificer of iron and most unfortunately lost. At a meeting of steel and iron men in London, the chairman said that they could find the future in the past. To ship owners alone it would mean a yearly saving of millions. Rust is the great enemy of the steel ship and she has constantly to go into dock to have her hull coated with an anticorrosive solution.—*Los Angeles Times*.

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It is a very easy matter for a man to live to be 90 or 100 years old. All you have to do is to be rich and have a number of poor heirs who are waiting for you to break that glass thing. They always save up all the old scraps of printed paper you have thrown on the floor and stand them carefully on the table and start the fire with your valuable MSS.

Which was the origin of the expression.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

Marie used to be regarded as a

Slip Knot.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, September 18, 1917.

Published by
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR

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There is no better way to use good apples and the sound portions of windfall, wormy and bruised apples than to make apple butter of them. While almost all varieties of apples will make good apple butter, those with distinctive flavor and good cooking quality are most satisfactory. Such old standard varieties as Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Tompkins King and Smokehouse are excellent for this purpose. The summer varieties also will make good apple butter, it has been found by recent tests in the United States department of agriculture.

If apples of course texture soft, it is desirable to cook them and put them through a colander or coarse-wire strainer before adding them to the boiled cider. Sweet apples are sometimes used with tart ones. Overripe apples are not desirable.

Apple butter is made by boiling down fresh, sweet cider to half its original quantity, then adding apples which have been peeled and sliced. The apples either are added directly to the boiled cider and cooked in it until the apple butter is done or are made into apple sauce, which is cooked in the boiling cider. The cooking should be continued until the cider and apple pulp do not separate; then the butter will be of the right thickness when cold.

It takes about equal amounts of sweet cider and peeled and sliced apples to make apple butter of the right consistency. In other words, if five gallons of sweet cider are used, it should be boiled down to two and one-half gallons, and five gallons of peeled and sliced apples should be added, either raw or made into apple sauce.

Two things essential to making good apple butter are: long, slow cooking (four to six hours), and constant stirring.

If sugar is used, it should be added after the cooking of cider and apples is about two-thirds done. About a pound of either white or brown sugar is the usual amount per gallon of apple butter, but more or less, or not any, may be used to suit the taste.



Saving the Surplus.

American "Pep" Displayed By Uncle Sam's Fighters Startles French Engineers

Between the seaport with its passing camp and the fighting front where the expedition must wind up, American officers and engineers have been looking out for bases and suitable railway junctions and whatever is needed for the movement of troops.

A French colonel, who was with the American engineers, but did not tell the story, informs me that the indication of the place is not exact—which is quite another thing. "They and we" the French reporter headlines the story, willing to stir up his own people by comparison.

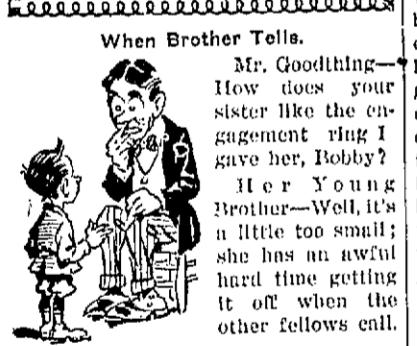
"Our good friends of America wish to organize a railway station for their army depot. So the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean company gave them available ground at — (some 150 miles south of Paris). When the Americans saw what had been turned over to them, they laughed.

"Is that all? Why, we need at least thirty miles of track."

"The French engineers were struck of a heap, but they gave the thirty good miles of track which were demanded. One of them remarked to the Americans: 'Well, you've got it; but it will take six months to draw up your plan for such a depot.'

Keep What They Make.

SOME SMILES



When Brother Tells.

Mr. Gooding—How does your sister like the engagement ring I gave her, Bob?

He's Young Brother—Well, it's a little too small; she has an awful hard time getting it off the other fellows call.

An Approval.

"What I object to about 'The Star Spangled Banner' is that I wouldn't attempt to sing it."

"That's one of the things I like about it."

A Relief.

"This war is going to make many women here widows."

"Well, perhaps, some of the women will be very glad there is a way to do it legally."

So Many Are Like That.

"Were the eggs you got from the grocer fresh?" Mrs. Kawaler asked.

"Oh, obsolete-ly," replied Mrs. Blunderby.

Magnanimous Friendship.

Belle—Jack thinks in marrying Gladys he is going to get an angel. By the way, who at the wedding is going to give her away?

"Neil—I could, but I won't."

There are nearly half a million Italians near Buenos Aires in the Argentine.

Dugouts for Londoners.

The construction of bomb-proof dugouts in London's parks and other open spaces for the protection of the public during enemy air raids is being considered by the under-secretary for war. In reply to a note from the chancellor suggesting this step the under-secretary made the following written reply:

"My honorable friend's suggestion is receiving consideration, but the construction of sufficient dugouts to benefit the population of London to any material extent is obviously a very large undertaking which requires careful examination."

The chancellor proposed that the dugouts be built by soldiers now in training in London.

Took Him at His Word.

Two laborers were engaged to deepen a well which had become dry. One of them sent his mate down into the well while he sat at the top and directed the work.

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"dig a bit on this side" then "dig a bit more on that side" until the latter, tired of both the work and the orders, exclaimed: "You sit up there and use your tongue while I have to do all the work!" "One man here giving directions," said the man at the top, "can do as much as ten men down there."

Thereupon his mate threw down his pick and climbed up beside the other man. "What are you doing here?" inquired the latter. "Two men up here," answered his mate, "but we do as much as 20 down there."—Baltimore Sun.

Dwarf Trees for Gardens.

Dwarf trees are suited to small gardens they occupy little space, are easily cared for, bear sooner than standard kinds, and they are easily shaped into bushes and pyramids, or can be used in espalier form, trained on buildings, fences or trellises.

Probably True.

Mistress—"You say you can't read, Nona. How in the world did you ever learn to cook so well?" New York—"Shut up, mutt! Or lay it to not being able to read th' cook books."

"Apple butter is spiced according to one's preference, about half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice for each gallon being a common mixture. These are stirred into it when the cooking is finished."

While still boiling hot, apple butter should be packed in hot, sterilized glasses, glass jars or hermetically sealed stone jars, or crocks with tightly fitting covers, and be sterilized in steam as follows: Set the containers, filled and with tops on, in a vessel fitted with false bottom and deep enough to hold them, pour in a little water, put on the cover to hold in the steam, and set over the fire. Begin to count time when the steam starts to escape, and after five minutes (ten for half gallon, or 15 for larger containers), take the containers out to cool, then set them away for future use. Do not disturb the covers until the apple butter is to be used. If the covers do not fit tightly, place waxed or oiled paper in them to make a tight fit before sterilizing is done. This sterilizing is done for the purpose of preventing any spoiling of the top layers of apple butter, and also to take the place of a layer of paraffin which, though a good seal, is now quite expensive. All fruit butters and similar products should be sterilized in the same way.

Good apple butter is often made without the use of elder. Enough water is added to the peeled and sliced apples to make a thin apple sauce and this is allowed to cook very slowly, or simmer, over a low fire for three or four hours. Brown rather than white sugar is usually used, being added when the cooking is two-thirds done. The sugar which settles at the bottom of jars of New Orleans marmalades is excellent for this purpose. A pound per gallon is usually sufficient but this amount is a matter of taste as is also the amount of cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg and cloves to be added when the cooking is curried.

The next meeting disclosed some interesting experiences. Miss Pearson had in two places met with threats and insult. One mother whose son was her sole support told her if she mentioned enlisting to her boy she would have her turned and feathered. In vain Miss Pearson informed her that in such cases the mother would be looked after. She barely escaped assault from the end of a broom. At another house an elderly man explained that while he was exempt he would like to call on her and talk it over. Miss Pearson made an excuse of being very busy, and fled.

True to his word, the gentleman called with young Townley. Ann's eloquence seemed to have the desired effect and Townley promised to visit the recruiting officer.

At a meeting of the "League" two weeks later the president was surprised to hear such meager reports as to actual results of their efforts. The recruiting stations did not give very large figures. But after the meeting had adjourned certain undertone remarks, whisperings and blushests revealed the fact that there had been some recruiting for Cupid, and Miss Pearson and Miss Hall were receiving "attentions" from the fathers of two young men visited, while Mrs. Frank, the widow, was quite likely to marry another papa. Ann rather proudly reiterated the statement that she was "immune."

John Farson, the strange man, met her on the way home. "I've got to tell you something," he said. "If I don't I'll explode. I love you. I want to marry you. Don't let's argue the point. Just answer me."

"Goodness!" she laughed. "I never was so surprised in my life!"

"Well?" he demanded.

"Surprised at myself," she added, "because I feel the same way."

The next day she asked him if Townley had enlisted yet.

"Oh, he joined the army two months ago," was the cool reply.

Then Ann looked smittish again, but since she had been the cause of his deception what was there to say?

The Solitary Breakfast.

At the first blush breakfast seems a suitable meal; at that hour a man is best satisfied, or at least contented, with himself, and in a mood to make the most of the world. Human vitality is at its maximum, mere existence bugs exhilaration along with it; good humor mantles everything. But there is an uncertainty in company, even when you may choose it; for temperament is never to be wholly trusted (artists are dangerous people to meet at breakfast), and there are a thousand happenings—troubled sleep, early awakening, mosquitoes, a sunburned nose, no hot water, buttoned boots, putting studs in a shirt—that may occur during the night and bring down to breakfast in the morning, and ill-adjusted feelings in even one member of the company may dampen the spirits of all. Company is no doubt the better state, and brings out the full capacities for pleasure that lie in breakfast, but a solitary breakfast is safer; solitary breakfast is more certain but it is more certain.—Henry Dwight Sedgwick in Yale Review.

At the lonesome home of Frank Townley Ann Welby met with a kind reception. She was shown into a pleasant library and asked to wait. Presently a middle-aged gentleman entered. Ann Welby at once classified the man as being "out of the common." She noted the fine brow, the dark, penetrating eyes, the slightly gray hair, abundant hair that lent an air of distinction to the face. He told her the immediate family were all out, that he was a relative and guest, but that he would be pleased to convey any message she would like to leave. But there was something compelling about the man's personality. Ann seemed obliged to stay and comply with his request. He did not quite agree with her views regarding the present situation, and a spirited discussion followed. Ann had a deeply grounded respect for logic and reason. She had always tried to be fair-minded and just, and could never be accused of being a "hypocritical female." She was capable of calmly weighing evidence, so she fairly reveled in an argument. Her elder sister, who was incapable of following the discussion, always accused Ann of getting excited and angry, but the keen intellect knew she was only enthusiastic in defense of her position.

The telephone rang and Ann looked at her watch. She was positively startled to find that she had stayed an hour talking with an entire stranger. She had to wait till the conversation over the wire was finished. Then she apologized for the length of her call and prepared to make a hasty departure. But the gentleman did not seem to be in the least hurry. He detained her while he insisted on her settling a definite time when young Ed Townley would be at home so that she could meet and speak with him.

Ann round herself nearly home when she suddenly put on sharply and stood still. She took out her list and found she had passed most of the houses scheduled to visit. She was so disgusted with herself to find she had been so deep in thought about her recent experience as to forget the need of the government for soldiers that

A length of cable 14,070 feet long was required for the job. It took a sand-scow, a tugboat and a light-dredge eight days to lay the cable, which weighed about ninety tons. Seventy-four pairs of wires were run through the big tube, and the people on both sides of the river can now hold "submarine" conversation just as though there was not several miles of water between telephones.

Abae—The Fly Swatter!

That favorite weapon of offense and defense, the fly swatter, is in the minds of many imaginative people about as disagreeable as the fly itself. Let's go back to the reliable sticky fly paper which accounts for its thousands without any effort other than putting out fresh sheets twice a week.

Among the latest sanitary appliances for public eating places is a spoon pressed from paper that can be thrown away after using.

Couldn't Fill the Jobs.

While women are employed as elevator attendants in many of the apartment houses, there is at least one instance of their inability to take the place of men in downtown buildings, a New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch writes. For some time the Equitable building employed two women to run the elevators. Now they are no longer on the job. It was found that they could not stand the strain and the experiment was dropped. The operators work a three-hour shift, with a 20-minute relief every morning and afternoon, and are allowed three-quarters of an hour for luncheon. It is necessary that the cars be worked on a time schedule. The management to date has been unable to find any women who could stand the strain of three hours in the car and keep within the schedule.

Sparrow Pie.

Sparrows make good potpies. This may not sound good, but a party with appetites that result from a day's tramping through woodland streets for trout sat down to a pie fit for dinner. No one knew the kind of birds the pie contained and various birds were suggested. Some "old sports" were positive they could not be detected. The landlord was noncommittal. Many weeks afterward another party of guests learned the truth. It was sparrow pie that the first party

had so greatly liked and they enjoyed the joke at their friends' expense, but were careful to make no comment and to ask no questions regarding the meals they enjoyed.

Twas Ever Thus.

"Statesmen," said Plutarch, "are not

Rounding Up Recruits

By Katherine Howe

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman)

"I think," said Miss Ann Welby, president of "The Women's Defense League," "that in order for each one to have her bit we must go to house to house and personally ask the men to enlist."

Miss Welby saw in the faces of those present that the proposition was not meeting with an enthusiastic response. One member arose and said she thought she would prefer being stood up against a wall and shot. She was willing to help in any other way. But Ann was determined she would not again be inveigled into a trap, and turned quickly to go. But the gentleman asked her a question which required quite a lengthy answer, and Ann began to feel herself rather powerless to carry out her resolves in the presence of this stranger. He apologized for her having taken the time and trouble for nothing, and asked if he might instead bring the young man to her to be reprimanded with. As usual, he had his way, and she consented, only again to experience a revulsion of feeling on the way home and wonder why she had been so easily snared.

When she called again at the Townley home, at the appointed time she again was not by the same gentleman, who made profuse apologies for his nephew, who had been unexpectedly called away too late to let her know. Ann was determined she would not again be inveigled into a trap, and turned quickly to go. But the gentleman asked her a question which required quite a lengthy answer, and Ann began to feel herself rather powerless to carry out her resolves in the presence of this stranger. He apologized for her having taken the time and trouble for nothing, and asked if he might instead bring the young man to her to be reprimanded with. As usual, he had his way, and she consented, only again to experience a revulsion of feeling on the way home and wonder why she had been so easily snared.

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Since the French censor has passed it, and because it shows another impression which the French are perhaps inclined to exaggerate, I may be allowed to give a story of this American work, says a writer in the *News*.

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"The French engineers were struck by a heap, but they gave the thirty good miles of track which were demanded. One of them remarked to the Americans: 'Well, you've got it; but it will take six months to draw up your plans for such a depot.'

Keep What They Make.

Nanking has two educational institutions under government supervision which are worthy of mention. The best housed school in Nanking at present is the Military college, which was built for China by the Germans. The government Normal college has taken on a new lease of life after being closed for several years, says the *Christian Herald*. Formerly the courses in this school followed the Japanese plan but at present, according to the professor who showed me around, the whole curriculum is Chinese, as they follow no foreign system but only take the best out of all and improve on that. No tuition or charge for meals or room is collected, but all students are pledged to teach after graduation with all privileges of keeping what they can make. As an ex-teacher and the son of a professor, I can see the logic and humor of the latter provision.

With so much new shipping being constructed these improvements can be made very rapidly, and will effect such a revolution in sea life as could not have been anticipated in our time, says the Springfield Republican. No doubt our shipping board is keeping track of all these British innovations.

Undersea Telephones Not An Impossibility, Is Belief

Of recent years there has been much discussion about a telephone service between America and Europe. Romancers have taken delight in picturing the hero of the future as "ringing up" the heroine in London from a Broadway telephone booth. But it would seem that the thing may be possible after all.

Recently the largest submarine telephone cable in existence was laid under the Hudson river, running from Nyack to Tarrytown. This telephone connects the two systems on either side of the river, and constitutes an important link in the telephone service of the district. The size of the cable and the difficulties which attended its laying made the event one of special interest in the technical world.

Experts profess to see in the success of water between telephones.

A Bad—The Fly Swatter!

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Mistress—"You say you can't read, Norah. How in the world did you ever learned to cook so well?" New Cook—"Shure, mum. Oi let it to not be' able to rade th' cook books."

Apple butter is spiced according to one's preference about half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice for each gallon being a common mixture. These are stirred into it when the cooking is finished.

While still boiling hot, apple butter should be packed in hot, sterilized glasses, glass jars or hermetically sealed stone jars, or crocks with tightly fitting covers, and be sterilized in steam as follows: Set the containers, filled and with tops on, in a vessel fitted with false bottom and deep enough to hold them, pour in a little water, put on the cover to hold in the steam, and set over the fire. Begin to count time when the steam starts to escape, and after five minutes (ten for half gallon, or 15 for larger containers), take the containers out to cool, then set them away for future use. Do not disturb the covers until the apple butter is to be used. If the covers do not fit tightly, place waxed or oiled paper in them to make a tight before sterilizing is done. This sterilizing is done for the purpose of preventing any spoiling of the top layers of apple butter, and also to take the place of a layer of paraffin which, though a good seal, is now quite expensive. All fruit butters and similar products should be sterilized in the same way.

Good apple butter is often made without the use of cider. Enough water is added to the peeled and sliced apples to make a thin apple sauce and this is allowed to cook very slowly, or simmer, over a low fire for three or four hours. Brown, rather than white sugar is usually used, being added when the cooking is two-thirds done. The sugar which settles at the bottom of barrels of New Orleans molasses is excellent for this purpose. A pound per gallon is usually sufficient but this amount is a matter of taste as is also the amount of cinnamon, allspice, and cloves to be added when the cooking is done.

"Six months!" exclaimed the chief American engineer. "Why, we hope to have time to get our plans together in the train going up to Paris."

The French reporter adds, rubbing it in: "The next day laborers were on the spot, beginning the work."

Use Bible in Literacy Test For Aliens Under New Law

The Bible has been designated by the department of labor as one of the books to be used in the literacy test for aliens under the new immigration law recently enacted by congress.

Passages will be selected from the Bible in more than 100 languages and dialects.

The reason for the use of the Bible in such literacy tests is not

because the Bible is the word of God, but because it is now the only book

translated into virtually every language in the world, says the Christian Observer.

The department gives this

as its reason for the selection of the Bible and adds: "Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and what is more to the point, the story, willing to stir up his own people by comparison.

"Our good friends of America wish

to organize a railway station for their army depot. So the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean company gave them

available ground at — (some 150 miles south of Paris). When the Americans saw what had been turned over to them, they laughed.

"Is that all? Why, we need at

least thirty miles of track!"

"The French engineers were struck

by a heap, but they gave the thirty good miles of track which were demanded. One of them remarked to the Americans: 'Well, you've got it; but it will take six months to draw up your plans for such a depot.'

U-Boat Warfare Sounds Doom of the Old-Fashion Forecastle

One interesting result of submarine frightfulness has been to provide for the comfort of crews in a way which otherwise might not have come in our time.

The nosome forecastle, a tradition from the days of sails and of the small ships in which comfort could not very reasonably be expected, is eliminated in the new standardized British ships. Instead, the shipping controller, Sir Joseph MacLay, has decided that the men are to be housed in deck-rooms.

The primary reason was to secure increased safety from mines and torpedoes, but improvements are to be added which will make sea pleasure and which, doubtless, will be kept after the war.

In place of the open forecastle, there will be double-bunked cubicles, and a messroom will be added, as well as a common smoking-room for sailors and firemen.

With so much new shipping being

constructed these improvements can

be made very rapidly, and will effect

such a revolution in sea life as could

not have been anticipated in our time,

says the Springfield Republican. No doubt our shipping board is keeping

track of all these British innovations.

Keep What They Make.

John Farson—the Strange Man—Met Her on Her Way Home.

and was considering enlistment favorably. In fact he had good as promised.

His parents had not objected.

Mrs. Frank had had a variety of experiences, but believed she had round

ed up at least three embryo soldiers.

It was voted to continue his work.

The president, Miss Ann Welby, had

rather the most promising record of them all.

But the officers at the recruiting stations were yet to be heard from as to actual results.

At the handsome home of Frank Towpley Ann Welby met with a kind

reception. She was shown into a pleasant library and asked to wait.

Presently a middle-aged gentleman entered. Ann Welby at once classified

the man as "out of the common."

She noted the fine brow, the dark

penetrating eyes, the slightly gray and

abundant hair that lent an air of distinction to the face.

He told her that the immediate family were all out, that he

was a relative and guest, but that

he would be pleased to convey any

message she would like to leave.

But there was something compelling about

the man's personality. And seemed

obliged to stay and comply with his request.

He did not quite agree with

her views regarding the present situation and a spirited discussion followed.

Ann had a deeply grounded respect for logic and reason. She had always

tried to be fair-minded and just, and could never be accused of being a "mystical female."

She was capable of calmly weighing evidence, so she

fairly reveled in an argument.

Her elder sister, who was incapable of following the discussion, always accused

Ann of getting excited, always accused

her keener intellect knew she was only

enthusiastic in defense of her position.

The telephone rang and Ann looked

at her watch. She was so engrossed

in her talk with the man that she

had not noticed the time.

She had to wait till the conversation

over the wire was finished. Then she

apologized for the length of her call

and prepared to make a hasty departure.

Great Secret Lost
At Delhi, in India, stands an ancient iron monument which, though exposed to all weathers, never rusts or decays. Yet it has no protective covering. Here is a secret which would be surely invaluable to the world, which has been lost by some Indian artifex of old and must unfortunately lost. At a meeting of steel and iron men in London, the chairman said that they could face the future with complacency if they could rediscover the secret. To ship owners alone it would mean a yearly saving of millions. It is the greatest secret of steel ship who has constantly to go and dock to have no hull cost with an antiseptic solution.—*Los Angeles Times*.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, September 13, 1917

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W. A. DRUMBLE & A. B. SUTOR

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Resolutions, each 75c

Card or "Thank you" 25c

Ordinary Poetry, per line 10c

Paid Entertainments, per line 5c

Display Ad Rates, per inch 15c

PASS THE CORN BREAD

I am delighted to see the progress which is being made these days in what we might well call, for lack of a better name, the "Johnny cake revolution." Here, for instance, is the New York World, one of the largest and best newspapers in our largest city, suggesting to its readers, as a slogan to be posted conspicuously in every American kitchen, that the "old cornmeal and bacon the 'submarines'." And here, too, is Collier's, our national weekly, going into more than a million homes, adding: "We can't see that there's anything the matter with corn cakes in place of them, either." It certainly looks as though the heaven were beginning to wobble.

Now, Wisconsin farmers practice their penance from fire damage? As far as I can see, this is a still more important question.

Lighting can be ward off by a properly installed system of rods. The cost of rodding can in many cases be offset by lower insurance rates.

Cansoline cans must be kept away from buildings. An ordinary building, properly built, in farm buildings, eliminates much danger from lamps and lanterns carelessly handled.

A good supply of water under pressure is an additional safeguard to rural homes. A few chemical fire extinguishers placed on hooks in convenient places may be the means of stopping a bad blaze.

Lighting can be exceedingly watchful—careful farmers would hardly tolerate this practice around barns, anyway, and good housewives for the pipe and cigar users to the back steps where the danger is reduced.

SILO QUESTIONS

What care is necessary in selecting the lumber? If a patented silo is to be built, do not accept lumber having loose knots, any sapwood or pieces with bark. Sapwood, as a rule, is less durable than heartwood and will nearly always decay first. The best wood which can be selected for silo construction is known as cedar—cedar being a fine grade lumber is approximately 60 per cent as great as in flat grain.

What are the best woods for silo construction? Redwood, cypress, Oregon or Douglas fir, southern yellow pine, tamarack, white pine, hemlock and Norway pine, in the order named.

According to statistics published, the supply of bags on hand at the present time is 332,464,870 gallons. This will give every man, woman and child in the country approximately two gallons before the entire amount in the country is exhausted. Figure that only one-half of the population drinks whisky, this will give the other half about four gallons per head, with them when going on their tips, but whether a swig out of the grape juice bottle will make the sun-shine look brighter or the drizzling rain less wet, is a question that remains to be solved by actual experience. Let us hope for the best, but not expect that any bags will be sold with the purchased with such storied titles as has been the custom of old John Barleycorn, but this will not be much of a matter of regret with most people, and it is probable that a grape juice salesman will adopt some other insignia to this English king in a crowd.

According to tradition hard cider has in the past proven quite a concern among temperance people and others who have looked with distaste upon the more condensed form of disturbance, but whether this form of dissipation will ever become popular among the general run of people is rather doubtful and remains to be proven. It doesn't really seem as if a man with his head up in the clouds could go home and begin up the family, give his wife a black eye and break the furniture with the same reckless abandon that he could on a real whisky jug, but then, of course, it may be possible to do so after a certain amount of practice. A man could not sit with baited breath waiting for the campaign along—James M. Pierce in the Wisconsin Farmer.

Good storage methods for cabbage supply

By combining two practical methods of cabbage storage, farmers and gardeners will be enabled to keep a continuous supply available throughout the winter.

The Danish Ball Head variety, picked at the ripe, growing stage, and not over-mature, will give best results.

On the roots and most of the outside leaves are removed, the cabbages are placed in crates or boxes in a cellar in a cool, humid atmosphere, and subject to a free circulation of air. It is essential that no diseased, bruised or rotten cabbages be included in the storage piles. After two weeks a check should be made to see if the cabbages should be inspected to note their condition, and any that show signs of decay, discarded.

According to vegetable specialists at the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, cabbages stored carefully in the cellar will keep until the first frost, provided the temperature of the cellar is not too cold, and the cabbages are not exposed to the cold air.

The winter commission may serve notice on owners of real estate, ordering them to destroy weeds on their property or on roads, street and alleys along such property. He also has the power to go ahead and destroy weeds where such notice is disregarded, collecting payment for the same that he incurred, and to make the required appointment of commissioners to clean their machines of weed seed after each job to prevent as far as possible the spreading of weeds from farm to farm.

SOME NEW LAWS

Chapter 699 of the Session Laws of 1917 requires the town chairman of every town, village or city, every village board and the mayor of every city in the state to appoint one or more commissioners to be appointed before the 15th of May each year, a weed commissioner, who shall see to the destruction of noxious weeds in his district. More than one commissioner may be appointed in any town, village or city, and districts shall be assigned to each by the appointing officer.

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OUR FLAG AND ITS MESSAGE

Waving on O Flag! "It is not so much for what we are, as for what we do; But the better the better, the more."

"This we see—domineere."

Waving on O Flag! A ribbon 't Yea! And 'tis a good omen for the boys—"

"What men should practice every day—"

"And the strength of the skies."

Waving on O Flag! Above my dove—"

"We do the same for the boys—"

"Just as though from would, shore to shore—"

"Domineere—the Justice that is God's."

Waving on O Flag! The many stars—"

"Would tell of light, that the unequal, would tell our harbor bars—"

"Night—"

Waving on O Flag! O Flag I love—"

"Wave on, wave on, we honor thee—"

"As we have done as never before—"

"You would give me liberty—"

"Rev. James Davis."

ITS ORIGIN

"Good morrow, friend Brewster!" quoth one of the Pilgrim fathers, meeting another on the streets of Salem. "And where hast thou been this fine morning?"

"I have tarried a while at the justice court, friend Hooker, where with a right good will I did hear Justice, the just, the very man, pass my sentence upon certain rogues and runagates, pestilent fellows and sturdy beggars."

"And what disposition made the good Justice of the case of Dame Kozel, who was charged with being a common scold?"

"Well, his father answered, "if you must know, it was like this. You remember when Revolutionary War times? They always put your books into inaccessible places. They always put the matchbox in some other spot. They hung up a new piece of it every day and put up a bottle or other perishable glass thing where the box stood. 'Twas to cause you to believe that this glass did not break. They always hung up the old set of cards and rubbish you have thrown on the floor, and stand them carefully on the table and start the fire with your valuable MSS."

It is a very easy matter for a man to live to be 90 or 100 years old. All you have to do is to be rich and have a number of poor heirs who are waiting for you to croak.

Marriage used to be regarded as a tie. But nowadays it is looked upon as a Slip Knot.

THE DREAD OF FIRE ON UNPROTECTED FARMS

"What would happen to us tonight, I wonder, if the house should take fire?"

What we might well call, for lack of a better name, the "Johnny cake revolution."

Here, for instance, is the New York World, one of the largest and best newspapers in our largest city, suggesting to its readers, as a slogan to be posted conspicuously in every American kitchen, that the "old cornmeal and bacon the 'submarines'."

And here, too, is Collier's, our national weekly, going into more than a million homes, adding: "We can't see that there's anything the matter with corn cakes in place of them, either."

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BIG CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Good Yields of Wheat, Splendid Production of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received at the St. Paul office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Delta, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of \$2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farms but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seeding, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from \$25 to \$30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are as successful in the future as in the past they will put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought them wealth, and hogs are easy to raise there—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Daysland, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of \$15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced cheaply.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's importance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,453 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 60,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 35 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone.

Advertisement

When Things Go Wrong.

There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a.m. until 10 p.m. affairs are in a twist. You arise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the beefsteak is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street netted from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The mule teams upset and spills the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the dinner and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for more than it is worth, and you are afraid some one will knock you on the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you pictures of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, musing it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and a grain of dirt in your eye, and you are a walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it.

Art of Harnessing a Horse.

The students in the field artillery branch of the service who attended the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley never knew before there was just one way to harness and unHarness a horse, or that it was such a complicated job. Some of them were reared on farms or ranches, but they never groomed a horse like Uncle Sam's do, says the Kansas City Star.

Every student has two horses he must care for. He must harness them up, ride one and lead the other. When he is through he must unHarness them. Sometimes he works by the hour harnessing and unHarnessing, so he, too, will be able to do it in the dark.

After that comes the grooming of the horses. It sounds simple, but it isn't. The lessons of the students in grooming are practical ones and the horses have to stand for it, whether they like it or not. Sometimes a horse will spend all morning being groomed, not because he needs it, but because the students need the training.

Sheep Owners Prosper.

Sheep owners in New Mexico will receive the largest income this year from sale of lambs and wool in the history of the industry in that state. Conditions during the lambing season were not as favorable as in an average year in some sections of the state and the increase for the state as a whole will be approximately 70 per cent, compared with a normal increase of 38 per cent. Shortage of lambs, however, is more than made up on the sheep growers' balance sheet by high prices for both lambs and wool. Sales of lambs will bring the growers a minimum of \$12,000,000. The wool clip is normal at around 18,000,000 pounds, but the price will average better than 30 cents a pound for the state, as compared with an average of 20 cents last year and 17 cents in 1915. The income from wool sales probably will reach \$5,500,000.

Places.

In spite of the fact that they see any number of them every day there is nothing that people know so little about as places. The world is full of all sorts of places. Some places are smaller than others, but none of them is so small that it does not contain several more still smaller. Places are simply indispensable. You can't get along without them. There are places pleasant and unpleasant and some of the most unpleasant are electric chairs, gallows, tight places, summer camps and last places. Everything in the world has its place, but only a small proportion of the things in the world stay in their places. The world itself is only a place, and a rather crowded place, at that.

She Spoiled Him.

This is merely another example of the perfectly clear logic of one of the sexes: They were sitting on the sand at Long Beach. She was talking, reflectively, but with mature conviction. "Yes, Jack," she said, as she punched holes with the tip of her parasol. "I spoil you. There isn't any doubt about it. I go with you everywhere, all the time, and that doesn't give you a chance to go around with other people and see how much nicer I am."—Now York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Suggestion.

Poor—Alas! All my contributions are returned with regrets.

Friend—Try sending a contribution to the Red Cross fund—I'll warrant that won't be.

When Your Eyes Need Care—
Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smelling Just Eye Ointment
No Irritation—No Freezing—No
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

MODERN LIFE IN PATAGONIA

Prosperous and Up-to-Date City Has Grown Up at the Tip of the South American Continent.

The modern city of Punta Arenas has risen to importance at the extreme southern extremity of South America since the advent of the automobile.

Punta Arenas, or, as it is commonly called by its own people, Sandy Point, can be compared the more readily with American settlements because it is not essentially a part of Spanish America. The city and surrounding territory are populated chiefly by Scotchmen, and English is the prevailing tongue. Three-fourths of the export trade is with England and the United States.

This southern outpost of civilization was founded in 1840, as a convict camp for Chilean prisoners, consequently bearing a resemblance to Australia in demonstration of the value of enforced colonization. The presence of the convicts caused the establishment of a cooling station for vessels passing through the Straits of Magellan, and Punta Arenas passed a colorless existence until a few years ago, when the discovery was made that southern Patagonia was the finest sheep-raising country in the world.

We are accustomed to think of the tip of the South American continent as a polar region, says a writer in the Americas. Its latitude does in fact correspond to that of Alaska, and the sea is occasionally encountered with icebergs, but ocean currents warm the land, producing a climate more equable than that of Kentucky. The pastures are green all the year round, and no houses need be built for sheep.

With the discovery of the sheep-raising possibilities of Patagonia, Scotchmen and Englishmen from the Falkland Islands thronged to the mainland, great sheep ranches were established, and Punta Arenas became a modern city of 17,000 population, with electric lights, theaters, banks, four newspapers, good schools, etc. It is the commercial outlet for a great agricultural and mining district.

The transportation demands of Patagonia developed after the coming of the automobile, and as a result, all passenger transportation is carried on by auto. The one railroad in the country is not a passenger road. Passable highways and the internal combustion engine are dependency of this newest civilization in the world.

When Things Go Wrong.

There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a.m. until 10 p.m. affairs are in a twist. You arise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the beefsteak is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street netted from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The mule teams upset and spills the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the dinner and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for more than it is worth, and you are afraid some one will knock you on the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you pictures of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, musing it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and a grain of dirt in your eye, and you are a walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it.

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GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, September 13, 1917

Published by—

W. A. DRUM & A. B. SUTOR

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ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each 75c
Announcement of Thanks, each 25c
Translators, per line 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
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5c

5c

15c

5c

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As times change, methods of business and habits of living change also. In this modern age the farmer has learned to apply machinery to his farm and has come to view agriculture as a science. He has his farmers institutes, and his county representative of agriculture.

Farm sanitation and hygiene when applied to crops and cattle have been applied to the farmer. To draw a field, to clear it, to put a cement floor and ventilating system in a barn, all of which would have been derided by the old time farmer, appear to his grandson as a good business procedure. For the expense of installation he expects to reap many-fold profits. Competition has forced the farmer to introduce modern methods. If he fails to keep up to the pace set by a more progressive neighbor his financial loss is apparent to all.

Just as surely the farmer is wakening to a realization of the fact that rural sanitation applies to his home as well as to his barns; that fresh air, of which there is such an abundant supply in the country, is as necessary to the health of his family, as it is to the health of his chickens and milk cows. Aware of what a scientifically balanced diet means for the health and productiveness of his cattle, he is asking about scientific feeding of children.

Health—public as well as individual—is largely a matter first of education, and then of habit. The great essential requisites of health—fresh air, sunshine, plain nourishing food and cleanliness—are at the command of nearly every person and especially of those who are fortunate enough to well in the country. Ignorance and carelessness are accountable for failure to use any or all of these requisites of good health.

The good things that we have always with us are apt to be undervalued and neglected.

Sunlight may cost a faded carpet; fresh air a few more shovelfuls of coal. But what of that if they pursue health?

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to these kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully offered their aid and sympathy during the illness and after the death of our beloved husband and mother, and also for the many beautiful flowers.

Mrs. S. Johnson and Family.

OR SALE—Phillips' latest map of the city at this office.

UNCLE SAM SPENDS \$150,000 TO EQUIP EACH SOLDIER

The cost of fitting out each infantryman for service in France is \$150,000, about one-fourth of which goes into the fighting equipment, says a report issued by the war department at Washington. The figures show that the cost of the infantryman's clothing is \$191.21, of his fighting equipment \$47.36, and of his eating utensils \$7.73. Each infantryman will be equipped with fifty articles of clothing. Ten minutes should do the work. This gives tender skins, fine flavor and rich color, with all the virtue of the berry retained.

—Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey.

CELEBRATED RECIPE FOR CRANBERRY SAUCE

Into a granite or porcelain lined kettle put one quart of cranberries, 1 pint granulated sugar, 1 pint boiling water, cover and place immediately over hot fire. Soon as berries begin to swell and "pop" remove cover and mash with spoon, keeping sauce boiling during this time. Remove from fire and turn in either a earthenware dish. Ten minutes should do the work. This gives tender skins, fine flavor and rich color, with all the virtue of the berry retained.

—Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey.

LOCAL ITEMS

Joss Wagner is in Milwaukee this week attending the State Fair.

Mrs. Isadore Livernash of Wausau visited at the L. Akey home on Friday.

L. E. Peckham is attending the state fair at Milwaukee for several days.

Miss Eva Lind spent several days in Wausau last week visiting with friends.

Will George and A. G. Koch succeeded in bagging nine ducks in the marshes Friday.

Moses May and Christine Benson are visiting in Milwaukee this week and attending the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mess of Appleton visited at the George Arnett home several days this past week.

Mrs. W. J. Shen spent several days at Babcock the past week visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Arndt returned the past week from a two weeks visit at Trippol, Iowa.

Alex Haydock of Green is spending the week in Milwaukee attending the fair and visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schmidel and Roy Bourisley departed on Thursday for Prairie du Chien where they will attend Campion College.

James Jonsen is in Milwaukee this week looking after some business matters and attending the state fair.

Misses Tillie Dugrow and Rose Haveras have been visiting with friends and relatives at Mayville the past week.

L. M. Nash and L. E. Nash and Herman Kauth banded fourteen ducks at Lake Poygan Friday and Saturday.

Walter Burmester, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Sunnyside, was a pleasant caller at this office Saturday.

— Rogers Silverware free by saving coupons given at Welsel's with purchases of 25 cents or more in any department.

Miss Esther Eberhardt departed on Saturday for Milwaukee where she has accepted a position with the Metro Movie Exchange.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morse of Stevens Point drove over to the city Saturday to visit a couple of days with Mrs. Morse's relatives.

Mrs. A. F. Buhmig and Mrs. F. P. Daily returned Friday from a week's visit with their sister, Mrs. William Gagen, at Des Moines, Iowa.

L. L. Dugman who has been a conductor on the G. B. & W. for about fifteen years or more has been advanced to the office of telephonist.

Geo. B. McMillan returned Saturday from Lake Crystal and Minneapolis where he had been visiting with relatives during the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil A. Hahn and son Arthur returned to Sartell, Minnesota, last Saturday morning after visiting relatives and friends at Camp Douglas and this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whittlesey of Port Edwards have gone to Fargo, North Dakota, where they will spend two weeks visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whittlesey.

Geo. Moulton departed Sunday for Tomahawk to spend several days with Mrs. Moulton who is visiting there, after which he went to Duluth where he has a large job of plastering.

Mrs. Oscar Roosen and daughter Ruth, is visiting with her husband at St. Paul and attending the Minnesota State Fair. They expect to make St. Paul their home after several weeks.

Adam Dier, superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal at Sturgeon Bay, stopped over in the city Friday night to visit his old friend, Louis Rehfeld and family, being on his way to Camp Douglas to spend a day with the soldier boys.

Albert Benson, who is employed at Wausau in the paper mill, spent Sunday in the city visiting his family.

Mr. Benson reports that he likes his new location fairly well, but does not intend to move his family to Wausau yet.

Friendship Press; Mr. and Mrs. R. Baldwin and son Clarence of Grand Rapids visited from Saturday and Monday at the Pratt home west of the village. They were accompanied by Miss M. Pratt and daughter, Missie Still and daughter, in the sights at Camp Douglas Sunday.

Sherman Kelly opened a week's engagement at the Daly Theatre Tuesday evening and there was such a large crowd that it was impossible to accommodate all of them and a number had to be turned away.

The company has been playing to good houses all week, and their shows are pronounced to be first class.

Many people in this city and vicinity were disappointed last week when the St. Paul railroad company decided not to run a special train to Camp Douglas after advertising that they would do so. It was the last Sunday in camp for the local boys and many had expected to pay their visit on that day.

A neighborhood picnic was held at the home of Mrs. F. G. Gilkey on Saturday afternoon, the guest of honor being Mrs. John Girtin of Lacrosse, who has been in the city for several weeks past. There were about 25 ladies present and supper was served on the lawn and a very pleasant time was had. In the evening those present were the guests of Mrs. R. A. McDonald at the Palace Theatre.

Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey of Cranmore and Miss Anna Hambur of this city are in Milwaukee this week where they are engaged in visiting the state fair. This week, saving to be sure only 25 per cent of wheat flour, is light, palatable and very satisfactory to the most fastidious of American tastes.

— War Bread No. 1

Prepare yeast at noon, using potato water. If preferred, or medium-sized potatoes, wash and boil (warm).

To this add one cup of yeast foam and 2 1/2 tablespoons sugar (white or brown). Keep warm to get real yeast. At night to get warm, add enough warm water to the yeast liquid to make 1 1/2 quarts altogether.

Add 1 teaspoon salt, 3 quarts white flour, 1/2 quart yeast, 1/2 quart rolled oats, 1 heaping tablespoon shortening. Mix hard, let rise over night, punch into loaves, let rise and bake.

If You Want any

Plumbing or Heating

done go and see

Mike Kubisiak

he will give you a good job and the price is right.

Back of Nash Grocery Store.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

Today and every day, VICTORIA FLOUR is the very flour in the state and we every housewife to know if she cares for really good and cake and pastry she use VICTORIA FLOUR.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

HEALTH CULTURE

As times change, methods of business and habits of living change also. In this modern age the farmer has learned to apply machinery to his farm and has come to view agriculture as a science. He has his farmers institutes, and his county representative of agriculture.

Business procedure and hygiene when applied to crops and cattle have a new meaning to the farmer. To drain a field, to erect a silo, to put a cement floor and ventilating systems in a barn, all of which would have been derided by the old time farmer, appear to his grandson as a good business procedure. For the expense of maintaining his equipment is a small cost. Competition has forced the farmer to introduce modern methods. If he fails to keep up to the pace set by a more progressive neighbor his financial loss is apparent to all.

Just as surely the farmer is working to a realization of the fact that rural life is not complete to him, as well as to his barns; that fresh air, of which there is such an abundant supply in the country, is as necessary to the health of his family, as it is to the health of his chickens and milk cows. Aware of what a scientifically balanced ration means for the health and productivity of scientific feeding of children.

Health—public as well as individual—is largely a matter first of education, and then of habit. The great essential requisites of healthful fresh air, sunshine, plain, natural food and exercise are as sure to the community as they are to nearly every person and especially to those who are fortunate enough to live in the country. Ignorance and carelessness are accountable for failure to use any or all of these requisites of good health.

The good things that we have always at our disposal are to be underused and neglected.

Sunlight may cost a faded carpet, fresh air, a few more shovelfuls of coal. But what of that if they pur-

chase health?

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to those kind neighbors and friends who thoughtfully offered their aid and sympathy during the illness and after the death of our beloved husband and mother, and also for the many beautiful flowers.

Mrs. S. Johnson and Family.

FOR SALE.—Philleo's latest map of the city at this office.

—

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post office in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Sept. 10, 1917:

Advertisers: Permelia Gerard; Mildred Miller.

Gentlemen: A. G. Akey, J. H. Allen, Eugene Babcock, Math Bantz, John Blatz, Joe Colombo, Rubin Doxator, A. Fisch, E. E. Fleshy, R. V. Gamader, William Hall, Wm. Huntington, J. P. Hayes, Gust Heubner, Frank J. Jelley, Emil Kindz, Julius Larson, Merton Maxon, J. C. Neihuis, F. Newman, Earl Towles, Eugene Weber.

When calling for the above, please say "advertised."

CATHOLIC FORESTERS ELECT

Chief Ranger—H. Smith; Vice Chief Ranger—J. Nilles; Finance Secretary—Bert Bover; Recording Secretary—M. Schlegl; Treasurer—J. L. Reinhart; Speaker—F. Link; Trustee—Wm. Carey.

The members voted \$30 to be given to the hospital for one of the wards.

MRS. COREY SPEAKS ON CORN AND WAR BREAD

For the comfort of those who have delayed until now for the canning of sweet corn by the cold pack method, I would say that all the corn in this locality has not yet been frozen hard enough to spoil its sweetness.

Whatever may have been frost, too, it will nevertheless be easily removed in corn product recipe which the government gives us as a means for using even field corn to good advantage. It serves as a delicious breakfast dish and is both economical and highly nutritious. This is the recipe:

—
Von Club Breakfast Food

The corn should be selected between the milk and dough stage and cannot be longer than six hours after it has been harvested. Soak corn in boiling hot water for 10 minutes. Remove and dip quickly into very cold water or put under faucet for two minutes. Cut corn from cob with sharp knife and put thru meat grinder, making all a pasty pulp. Cook this product in a large pot adding a level teaspoon salt and one-half sugar and a quart of pulp and also a little butter. Cook, stirring constantly until the product becomes a thickened mass. Pack it then from the kettle into hot wet glass jars to 1/4 inch from top—allow this much for swelling. Place a piece of cheese or aluminum foil to sealing point. Place this in hot water bath outfit as for other vegetables (phone Mrs. Corey if this step is not clear) and process for three hours. When done take out, seal and you will have a butter-like mass which is very concentrated and goes along well in cooking either to eat out of the can and for breakfast or to dilute with milk, eggs and other ingredients to make corn fritters, omlets, soup, scalloped corn and many other things for the winter months.

As to war bread, I would say that some people are deceived in thinking that we will have but one recipe. An bread so made as to save on wheat conserves in some degree our wheat supply and is worthy of the name of "war bread" whether the recipe originated in Milwaukee or in your own kitchen. I have been experimenting for over two months on the combination of different grains, both whole and meal forms and I still continue along two or three particular lines for some time yet. As soon as we can get bolted barley and oat flour we shall be able to make more advance in saving larger proportions of wheat than is possible. Until then I wish that all Grand Rapids housewives would try the following recipe of "War Bread No. 1" and use it until supplies of other bolted flours can be secured. This bread, saving to be sure only 25 per cent of wheat flour, is light, palatable and very satisfactory to the most fastidious of American tastes.

—
War Bread No. 1

Prepare yeast at noon, using potato water if preferred, 3 medium size potatoes mashed in water (boiled). To this add one cake of yeast foam and 2 tablespoons sugar (white or brown). Keep warm to get real light. At night to set bread, add enough warm water to the yeast liquid to make 1/4 quarts altogether. Add 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup rolled oats, 1/2 cup baking powder, shortening, mix well, let rise over night, put into loaves, let rise and bake.

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The Protector of Finance

Tales of Resilius Marvel, Guardian of Bank Treasure

By WELDON J. COBB

OPEN FOR RATING

Copyright, W. G. Chapman

WHEN the president of the Athas National bank sent for Resilius Marvel I was selected as his messenger. When I returned from the office of the United Bankers' Protective association with its active head in my company I was, quite naturally, being the private secretary of the one and the closest friend of the other, motioned to remain. I sank into one of the sumptuous easy chairs which crowded the inner sanctum of the great king of finance, Mr. Robert Drew, feeling sure that I was about to listen to something new and important.

Resilius Marvel looked easy-minded and receptive. I fancied I detected a very slight smile pass over his face as his eye fell upon a heap of bonds spread out and held down by a paper weight on the desk directly before Mr. Drew. The serious, somewhat irascible face of the bank president indicated that he was ill at ease mentally, that he had sent for Marvel much as might a man who had bungled over mending a bruised finger and had been compelled to call in skilled surgical aid. He tried to be off-handed as he selected one of the bonds and passed it over for the inspection of the man whom I had seen do so many clever things, whom I had come to recognize as the grand past-master of foresight and efficiency in the bank mysteries line.

"What do you know about those bonds, Mr. Marvel?" was the question put.

"Everything," was the prompt reply, so speedily given that its enunciation and a bare careless glance at the broad, black letters, "Jebel River & Great Jungah Railroad Co.," were simultaneous.

"That is good," said the president, quite gratefully, clearing his throat and looking hopeful. "This is a special matter you understand, and confidant. I shall be sorry or glad that the bank holds over \$600,000 of those securities after I have heard what you have to say."

"You will be sorry," bluntly replied Marvel. "The whole proposition is a dream, perhaps a fraud. The securities are waste paper, unless—"

"Yes—unless—" pressed Mr. Drew eagerly, almost pitifully, with a face grown many shades paler.

"Unless I am able to locate the man who signs them as president of the road—his royal highness of Jangah."

I was struck with the extraordinary words. Marvel had placed the bond on the desk. It was within my reach, and as unobtrusively as I could I drew it towards me. Several of the bonds of this issue had passed under my eye casually in the regular course of business of the bank during the past two months, but I had never scanned them particularly. Now I read the signatures: "Zwan Zhi, King of Jungah, President; Napoleon Durock, Imperial Treasurer, Secretary."

"Half of these bonds," spoke Mr. Drew, placing an unsteady hand on the heap, "are collateralized. Over \$200,000, however, represent a direct purchase of the bank."

"At what price?" inquired Marvel.

"From \$5 to 92."

"And they dropped 15 points this morning," recounted my well-posted friend. "They will go down to 40 to-day before the Stock Exchange closes."

I caught a convulsive click in Mr. Drew's throat. His fingers were beating a rapid tattoo on the crisp, gaudy securities. The sound appealed to me like the ominous swish of dry leaves in harvest time, preceding a storm.

"You see," he managed to speak, "there seemed no doubt of the security. While Jangah is a barbaric kingdom, its resources are tremendous; ivory, gold, diamonds and immense droves of cattle. All the country lacks is some thoroughfare to the coast. The idea was to build a line out from Uganda on the Victoria Nyanza, a large inland lake, beyond Aurora to the Jebel River. The natives could then float their cattle and other products down the stream, transfer to the Coast road, and reach Zanzibar through German East Africa. It looked as favorable as the Cecil Rhodes development schemes or the recent Soudan explorations."

"Yes, as the prospectus said," nodded Marvel dryly.

"The deed of trust," went on Mr. Drew in almost feverish haste and with shades of pleadingunction in his tone, "covers nearly 3,000,000 acres of land, two palaces, fifteen native cities, half a dozen gold mines—altogether valued at some fifty millions of dollars. The bond issue is a bare million. Another point: the Ralston & Co. bankers, have the Ralston contract, and guarantee the payment of interest and principal on those bonds."

"Again the prospectus said," said Marvel, "so the prospectus said," nodding.

"The deed of trust," went on Mr. Drew in almost feverish haste and with shades of pleadingunction in his tone, "covers nearly 3,000,000 acres of land, two palaces, fifteen native cities, half a dozen gold mines—altogether valued at some fifty millions of dollars. The bond issue is a bare million. Another point: the Ralston & Co. bankers, have the Ralston contract, and guarantee the payment of interest and principal on those bonds."

"Why, see here," resumed the bank president, more like a man defending a client than asking for information, "look at this."

Vorily animated he drew over to him the big rating book. His nervous fingers fumbled the leaves and turned over the initial index. "Here it is, in Ralston & Co., G.A.A., a million and over the highest capital and credit rating possible. I can't understand the hurry in these bonds. Ralston & Co. stand behind the proposition on a strong guarantee."

He looked at Marvel in some defiance. The latter took the challenge mildly. His hand went into an inner pocket and drew forth a slip of tissue paper. He passed this to the bank president.

"I seat the day before yesterday," he said, "to the commercial agency for a report on Ralston & Co. You observe what the agency reported: 'Open for rating.'

IS INVENTOR OF NEW WORDS

One Man Is Paid Substantial Sum for Devising Terms to Fit Special Situations and Occurrences.

There are in the world many unusual and unique occupations, but perhaps the strangest of all which pay a good income is that of a man who earns, in addition to his regular salary, from a newspaper, rather regular amounts from the publishers of dictionaries, encyclopedias and other such volumes.

His occupation is the inventing of new words.

The casual observer would be inclined to remark that the English language already possesses enough words for all uses without the invention of new ones, and probably his statement would be fact, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Nevertheless it is true that the man is paid substantial sums for inventing new words to fit special phrases, situations, occupations and occurrences, and the publishers of dictionaries will

incorporate into them any new word based on substantial derivations for the existence of which a plausible reason can be made.

The progress of modern business and especially the discoveries that have been made in the fields of electricity and medicine in the last decade have been responsible for the incorporation into the language of many new words.

Happiness.

The true happiness is of a retired

life; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions; it loves shade and solitude, and naturally loves groves and lawns, fields and meadows; in short, it feels everything with itself, and receives no addition from the multitudes of witnesses and spectators. On the contrary, false happiness loves to be in the crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive satisfaction from the applauds which

she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. She flourishes in courts and palaces, theaters and assemblies, and has no existence but when she is looked upon.

Adelson.

Despised Rabbit Comes into Own.

You never know the value of any created thing from one year to the next, much less from one year to the next, says the Los Angeles Times. But recently, as it were, the Australian government was offering large boun-

ties on rabbit skins and encouraging in every way possible the extermination of this pest of the antipodes. Having lately received from Great Britain an order for \$20,000,000 worth of cold storage rabbits, this same government has reversed itself and now prohibits, under a heavy penalty, any wanton destruction of the revenue-producing

boony.

So the foes of our prosperity

have been.

Cost of High Living.

The necessities of life are a lot higher than they were a few years ago.

"Yes, and just think how many more there are of them."

When Your

Try Murin

Free sample

post

Boston.

Good Yields

Productive

Mutt

The latest news of good most of West wheat, oats and barley, harvested, about last year. And Alberta is in a noble food for the White. The best are indications of a crop in a letter received of the Canadian farmer near vest in that earlier is estimated to be while some more. The price of \$25 to be sold of the almost any catchment or have gone to the United States for four years, lands, had the payments. They have in their crops for years, and if the future as have beyond all for the is not only in of Western Canada. Their hogs and bogs are plenty and the cinnabog glory is likely to render.

A few days ago he got a higher fare paid on lion three but thousands two was rec

Western hog months of time were sold at per ewe, and this class economically in North America practically no meat quantity.

"Did you make any effort to find this boy?"

June 26, which led to the discovery of the mother by an agent of the Children's Society.

The only information which the boy could give when found on June 21 was that his name was "Jimmy" and that he is a "very, very good boy."

"Did you make any effort to find this boy?" Magistrate Doyle asked the mother.

"I looked about the neighborhood where I lost him," she said. "It was her story that she lost him in a crowd and did not abandon him."

"A dumb animal would have done more than that," exclaimed the magistrate. "A dumb horse would have looked everywhere for his lost master."

"Did you make any effort to find this boy?"

"I did all I could," sobbed the woman.

Upon testimony, however, that when first shown the photograph of the little boy she had denied being his mother, the woman was held in ball

for trial.

WON'T LET HIM BE EXEMPTED

New York Woman Writes to Authorities That She Is Not Dependent on Husband.

Albany, N. Y.—Not all women in New York state want their bubbles kept off the firing line. Mrs. Mildred Mount, postmistress of Olcott, Niagara county, doesn't, for one.

The adjutant general's office has received a communication from Mrs. Mount in which she takes issue with her husband, Harry Blosser Mount, or the matter of dependency. Postmistress Mount declares that her husband was captured on June 5 and claimed exemption from military service on the ground that he was an assistant postmaster in the service of his wife. This Mrs. Mount says, doesn't fit the facts. Her husband, according to the letter, had been employed on the International railway for about two months prior to registration and had no wife assisted her in the office.

"I am perfectly capable of caring for my two children and myself," the postmistress wrote, and to clinch the case added "and am in no way dependent upon him."

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Resilius Marvel looked easy-minded and receptive. I fancied I detected a very slight smile pass over his face as his eye fell upon a heap of bonds outspread and held down by a paper-weight on the desk directly before Mr. Drew. The serious, somewhat irritable face of the bank president indicated that he was ill at ease mentally, that he had sent for Marvel much as might a man who had bungled over mending a bruised finger and had been compelled to call in skilled surgical aid, to be off-handed as he selected one of the bonds and passed it over for the inspection of the man whom I had seen do so many clever things, whom I had come to recognize as the grand past-master of foresight and efficiency in the bank mysteries.

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"Everything," was the prompt reply, so speedily given that its enunciation and a bare careless glance at the broad, black letters, "Jebel River & Great Jangeh Railroad Co.", were simultaneous.

"That is good," said the president, quite gratified, clearing his throat and looking hopeful. "This is a special matter, you understand, and confidential. I shall be sorry or glad that the bank holds over \$500,000 of those securities after I have heard what you have to say."

"You will be sorry," bluntly replied Marvel. "The whole proposition is a dream, perhaps a fraud. The securities are waste paper, unless—"

"Yes—unless?" pressed Mr. Drew eagerly, almost pitifully, with a face grown many shades paler.

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"Half of these bonds," spoke Mr. Drew, placing an unsteady hand on the heap, "are collateral. Over \$200,000, however, represent a direct purchase of the bank."

"At what price?" inquired Marvel.

"From \$5 to \$2."

"And they dropped 15 points this morning," recounted my well-posted friend. "They will go down to 40 to day before the Stock Exchange closes."

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"You see," he managed to speak, "there seemed no doubt of the security. While Jangeh is a barbaric kingdom, its resources are tremendous: ivory, gold, diamonds and immense droves of cattle. All the country lacks is some thoroughfare to the coast. The idea was to build a line out from Uganda on the Victoria Nyanza, a large inland lake, beyond Agora to the Jebel river. The natives could then float their cattle and other products down the stream and transfer to the Coast road, and, reaching Zanzibar through German East Africa, it looked as favorable as the Czech Rhodes development schemes or the recent Soudan explorations."

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"The deed of trust," went on Mr. Drew in almost feverish haste, and with a shade of pleading in his tone, "covers nearly 3,000,000 acres of land, two palaces, fifteen native cities, half dozen gold mines—altogether valued at some fifty millions of dollars. The bond issue is a bare million. Another point: Ralston & Co., bankers, have the construction contract, and guarantee the payment of interest and principal on these bonds."

"Again the prospectus—you have a good memory, Mr. Drew," said Marvel quietly.

"Why, see here," resumed the bank president, more like a man defending a client than asking for information, "look at this."

Very animatedly he drew over to him the big rating book. His nervous fingers fumbled the leaves and then ran over the initial index. "Here it is: Ralston & Co., GAA, a million and over, the highest capital and credit rating possible. I cannot understand the fury in those bonds. Ralston & Co. stand behind the proposition on a strong guarantee."

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then he reached within the fashionably modeled coat he wore and brought out a tattered and indented card case. Its dislocated hinge came loose as he opened it. He extracted daintily and with infinite care what it contained.

This was the dirtiest card I had ever seen. He handled it as carefully as if it was some treasured heirloom. He tendered it gingerly, tip-toeing to reach me.

"If monsieur will read and return," he said.

The card was not illuminating. With infinite pride the Frenchman repeated it back from me, and then with sorrowful intonation remarked:

"Once honored, I, Lefort—in the grand days of the cantatrice, the model of Worth, of duchesses, while now—alas!"

He embraced the squat figure in shadow, mute and ominous as some veiled sphinx, within a sweeping inclination of his hand. Then a dimming crescendo of his nimble, airy fingers seemed to indicate leagues of space, something too immense to describe, and far away.

"The House," he finally resumed— "Vine, Ropstorff & Blecha. The one, the only. And Vienna—the center of metropolis, of grandeur, of sublimity." He sighed deeply. His eyes grew moist. "And I, Lefort, representative. That was nearly two years ago. Since then—again the hand wave, despairing and dismal, embracing the universe—and always the squat, veiled figure included.

"Today," pursued Marvel steadily, "I have learned a somewhat peculiar fact. The reporter who held that rating open the next day went to the office of Ralston & Co., to receive a promised statement. He withdrew the rating owing to some suspicions he did not impart to his chief. He has never been seen since. His name is Clinton Durham, and he has mysteriously, utterly, disappeared."

"And you infer from this?" questioned Mr. Drew.

"Blackmail, bribe, or foul play, for last evening Ralston & Co., which means Bernard Ralston, drew out every dollar they had in the local banks and have evidently closed shop."

"The bank president sprang to his feet.

"I had not heard of that," he said huskily.

"You will, in the afternoon papers," explained Marvel. "The laggard interest, money, suspicion, a sense of insecurity, have caused the first raid on the Jebel River bonds. You can fancy what the Stock Exchange will do when the disappearance of Ralston is a public property."

The bank president was pacing the floor in sheer agitation. Always hitherto he had posed to me as a great man handling big events and never showing the white feather. Just now he disdained all self-restraint or egotism.

"Do something!" he said in a hoarse broken tone.

"I intend to," replied Marvel. "You have done all the talking so far—let me do some. I will tell you what very few know."

"The bonds were invalid in the first place; a signature is lacking. I think I can obtain it. If I do, the bondholders will not lose. As you quoted from the prospectus, the physical security behind the deed of trust is ample—provided the title is right. It is quite the reverse, but I hope to rectify it."

Marvel was done. Too many times had Mr. Drew consulted him not to know that. He drank a glass of water in feverish haste. Then he took up his check book.

"You understand—of course—" he began significantly.

"When this case is through," interrupted Marvel, "I want our friend here for a week," and he placed his hand on my arm. "I need some help."

I smiled at Marvel in depreciation. I had been so fortunate as to be his companion in several cases he had worked up. To speak of help—and from me! I laughed outright. The only suggestions I had even ventured to make to him had been based on stupid deductions.

"I don't think you understand," he said, looking his arm in mine as he left the bank. "Metaphysically I have found you a silent but willing buffer in the midst of developing ideas. I sometimes think you are valuable in catching them, and by some telepathic sense extracting their values. They percolate through your mentality and come back to me clarified. That is the real transference of thought, you know."

There was always something interesting going on at Resilius Marvel's office. On the present occasion I looked around it to catch any indication there might be of a suggestion of the unusual. His proprietor motioned me to a chair in the outer apartment. In less than a minute, Loti, his handy man, servant and assistant, came from a side room. He greeted me with his usual reserved yet graceful obsequies. Lying on a table was a cane and a woman's handbag. I watched him as he halted where they lay, then touched them. I noticed those delicate nostrils of his quiver, contract and relax. A strange man this Loti, gifted in his peculiar sense of smell, still more remarkable in the theories he adduced from an exercise of it. I had known him to scent the germs of pestilence in a closed packet. I had heard of his analyzing ownership, by the same highly developed trait, of a roll of disputed bank bills. I argued that the cane and the handbag belonged to present visitors in the private office. The cane was such as a born dandy might carry. The handbag was crude in material and clumsy in shape. It was made of alligator hide and was ornamented with silvery, mottled scales of some gaudy tropical fish.

At one side of Marvel's desk and within its shadow was a woman. I could only divine this from her apparel. Nothing of her features showed, for she was deeply veiled. I made out that she must be squat to the point of obesity. Her hands were spacy, but stumpy. I wondered what the handbag and canibals could have to do with her.

"This is my friend," spoke Marvel shortly, and did not even look up from some writing he was engaged in.

The man straightened up with an elaborate gesture of courtesy. He was a natural poseur, his manner showed.

"It is my service profound to the friend of a friend," and he kissed the tips of his fingers towards me.

"Be brief," came curtly from Marvel's lips.

The Frenchman made a slight grimace of hurt dignity and reproach.

"Ducoix learned my story. He af-

fected great interest in my forlorn condition. He advised that I remain on board the schooner until Cape Town was reached. Thence I could cable to the house, explaining all.

"My first care was the doll. Except where a dash of rain and salt water had slightly discolored the dress, its beauty, its grandeur, were apparent as ever. The string of false pearls was gone—wrenched from place by the robbers, who supposed they had secured the famous Damon gems.

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He embraced the squat figure in shadow, mute and ominous as some veiled sphinx, within a sweeping inclination of his hand. Then a dimming crescendo of his nimble, airy fingers seemed to indicate leagues of space, something too immense to describe, and far away.

"The House," he finally resumed— "Vine, Ropstorff & Blecha. The one, the only. And Vienna—the center of

metropolis, of grandeur, of sublimity." He sighed deeply. His eyes grew moist. "And I, Lefort, representative. That was the doll. Except where a dash of rain and salt water had slightly discolored the dress, its beauty, its grandeur, were apparent as ever. The string of false pearls was gone—wrenched from place by the robbers, who supposed they had secured the famous Damon gems.

This was the dirtiest card I had ever seen. He handled it as carefully as if it was some treasured heirloom. He tendered it gingerly, tip-toeing to reach me.

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BIG CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Good Yields of Wheat, Splendid Production of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received at the St. Paul office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Delta, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of \$2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farmers but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seeding, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from \$25 to \$30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are as successful in the future as in the past they will have put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought them wealth, and hogs are easy to raise there—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Daystand, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of \$15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's importance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,533 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 60,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 35 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone.

Advertisement.

Doing Her Bit.

"Glady's Twobles has joined a canning club."

"But Glady's can't cook. She hasn't spent fifteen minutes in a kitchen since the day she was born."

"Maybe not, but that won't prevent her from reading a learned paper before the club."

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Sheep Owners Prosper.

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freeze are applied directly on the horses. It sounds simple, but it isn't. The lessons of the students in grooming are practical ones and the horses have to stand for it, whether they like it or not. Sometimes a horse will stand all morning being groomed, not because he needs it, but because the students need the training.

He Could Draw.

Redd—What's doing now?

Greene—It's a draftsman in an automobile factory, and, believe me, he can draw some.

"Really? What horse power?"

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A Suggestion.

Poet—Alas! my contributions are accepted with regret.

Friend—Try sending a contribution to the Red Cross fund—I'll warrant won't be.

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MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

MODERN LIFE IN PATAGONIA

Prosperous and Up-to-Date City Has Grown Up at the Tip of the South American Continent.

The modern city of Punta Arenas has risen to importance at the extreme southern extremity of South America since the advent of the automobile.

Punta Arenas, or, as it is commonly called by its own people, Sandy Point, can be compared the more readily with American settlements because it is not essentially a part of Spanish America. The city and surrounding territory are populated chiefly by Scotchmen, and English is the prevailing tongue. Three-fourths of the export trade is with England and the United States.

This southern outpost of civilization was founded in 1840, as a convict camp for Chilean prisoners, consequently bearing a resemblance to Australia in demonstration of the value of enforced colonization. The presence of the convicts caused the establishment of a coal station for vessels passing through the Straits of Magellan, and Punta Arenas passed a colorless existence until a few years ago when the discovery was made that southern Patagonia was the finest sheep-raising country in the world.

We are accustomed to think of the tip of the South American continent as a polar region, says a writer in the Americas. Its latitude does in fact correspond to that of Alaska, and the sea is occasionally encumbered with icebergs, but ocean currents warm the land, producing a climate more equable than that of Kentucky. The pastures are green all the year round, and no houses need be built for sheep.

With the discovery of the sheep-raising possibilities of Patagonia, Scotchmen and Englishmen from the Falkland Islands thronged to the mainland, great sheep ranches were established, and Punta Arenas became a modern city of 17,000 population, with electric lights, theaters, banks, four newspapers, good schools, etc. It is the commercial outlet for a great agricultural and mining district.

The transportation demands of Patagonia developed after the coming of the automobile, and as a result, all passenger transportation is carried on by auto. The one railroad in the country is not a passenger road. Passable highways and the internal combustion engine are dependency of this newest civilization in the world.

When Things Go Wrong.

There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a.m. until 10 p.m. affairs are in a twist. You arise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the firebox is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street notified from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The mucilage botches upsets and spots the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the damper and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for more than it is worth, and you are afraid some one will knock you on the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you pictures of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, making it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and a grain of dirt in your eye, and you are a walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it—Exchange.

Art of Harnessing a Horse.

The students in the field artillery branch of the service who attended the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley never knew before there was just one way to harness and unharness a horse, or that it was such a complicated job. Some of them were reared on farms or ranches, but they never groomed a horse like Uncle Sam's men do, says the Kansas City Star.

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WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FARM HOUSE

John Daniel Walters says no feature of home architecture will afford so much comfort and be so conducive to health as abundant supply of pure water.

IT was a time when the farmer drank his fill from the old wooden bucket that hung in the well," when his bath tub consisted of an abandoned wash tub placed out in the summer kitchen, or down in the cellar, when the water closet was a four-foot by five-foot shaft planted behind the corner, and when on wash days the needed soft water was obtained from an old soft tub that stood in the corner of the front porch; but these primitive conditions are rapidly vanishing—they are almost at the point of the past. No one argues now, as was the case then, that one or two baths a month ought to be sufficient for a healthy person, or that a well-lighted, well-warmed and well-furnished bathroom is a luxury and an unfeeling detriment to the development of a robust constitution, that a water closet in the house is unhygienic, and that labor-saving comforts in the kitchen and laundry will make the cook lazy. We all agree on these points. The problem is, rather, how can we get good water in sufficient quantity, cheaply and effectively, where it may be needed, i. e., into the bathroom, the kitchen, the laundry, the front yard, and the feed lot.

The first question to be answered in any water-supply problem is naturally, how much water will be needed?

The answer must differ in accordance with the conditions involved. In the smaller towns it is usual to place

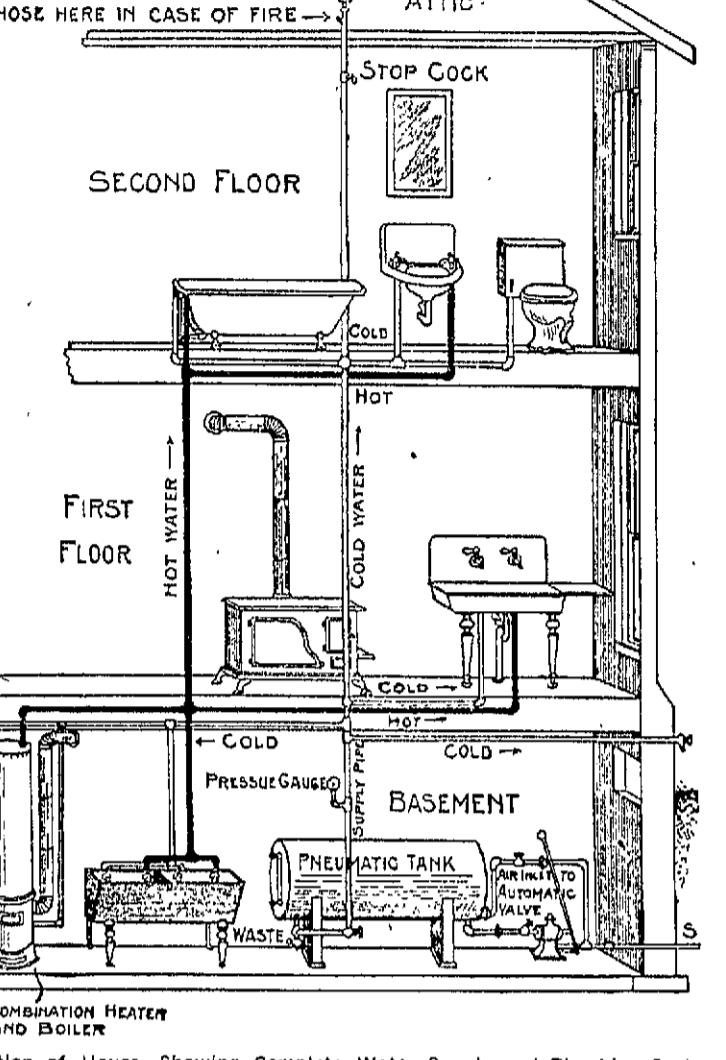
would use larger quantities of cistern water if they had a more adequate supply or more modern pumping contrivances. The average home cistern holds nominally about 320 cubic feet, which is 100 barrels of water, but a part of this cistern is not available, since the water at the bottom contains sediment that has washed from the roof, and cannot, or should not, be used. This leaves about 305 cubic feet or 8.7 barrels, for actual use. If we assume that the cistern is completely emptied three times a year, it gives a daily consumption of just 8 cubic feet, or 22½ gallons, per family of five members. Some families undoubtedly use twice as much or so many times as much soft water as the quantity stated, and more would be used in many homes if the supply was more adequate and easier to obtain.

The water coming from a low stratum in the ground is nearly always quite cold; second, it contains much common air and considerable quantities of the dioxide of carbon. These qualities make the water unpalatable. They can be imparted to tepid water artificially, but not readily or cheaply. Water can be boiled to rid it of dangerous germs; it can be cooled by ice, or by means of an automatic cooling apparatus, the so-called ice machine. Air and carbon dioxide can be forced through water to freshen it.

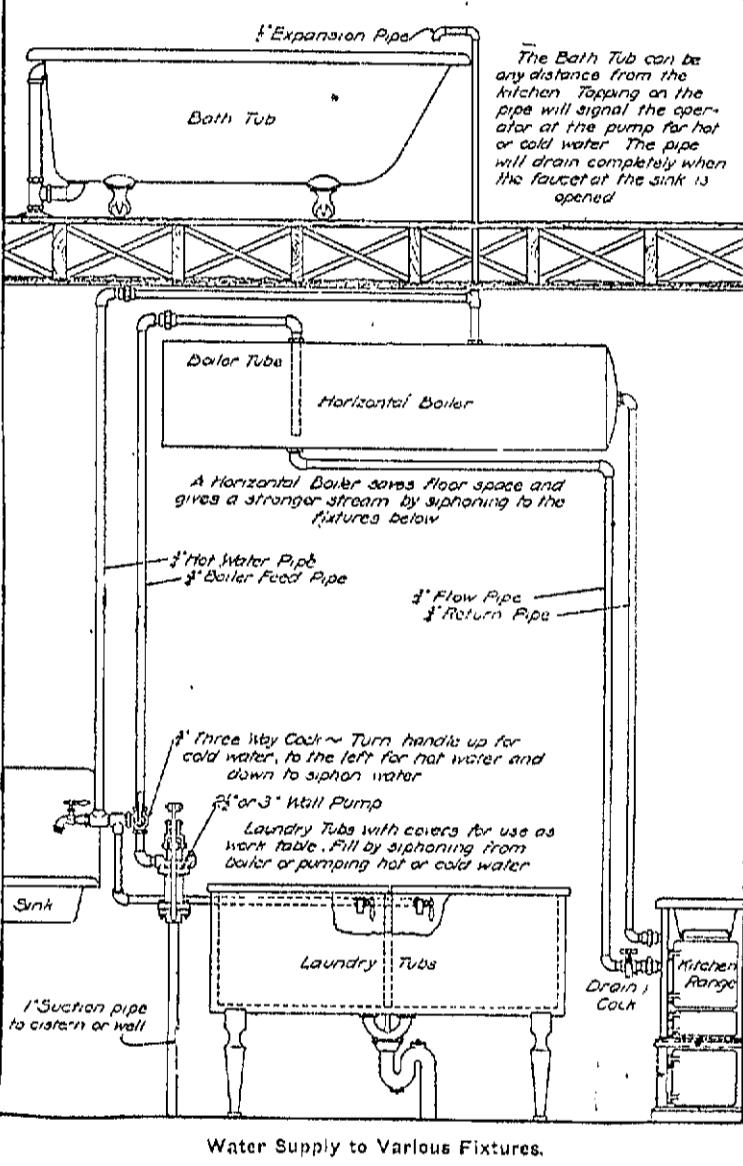
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Section of House, Showing Complete Water Supply and Plumbing System.



Water Supply to Various Fixtures.

the minimum consumption, exclusive of the animal and its surrounding local conditions. The following tables will give a good idea, however:

Horses, 6 to 12 gallons a day each.

Cattle, 6 to 12 gallons a day each.

Hogs, 1½ to 2 gallons a day each.

Sheep, 1 to 2 gallons a day each.

While this daily allowance is sufficient during the greater part of the year, it is generally insufficient in the four or five summer months. Few homes can get along in the summer with the minimum quantity named, so that 5,000 cubic feet is probably a closer estimate of the actual annual consumption of a family of five members.

Many homes are provided with hot-water cisterns from which the necessary laundry and bathroom water is

drawn. The average per capita consumption of soft water, like that of hard water, differs very much. It depends on the size of the cistern and the character of the plumbing fixtures quite as much as on the size and habits of the family. Most homes

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Sheep Owners Prosper.

Sheep owners in New Mexico will receive the largest income this year from sale of lambs and wool in the history of the industry in that state. Conditions during the lambing season were not as favorable as in an average year in some sections of the state and the increase for the state as a whole will be approximately 70 per cent, compared with a normal increase of 88 per cent. Shortage of lambs, however, is more than made up on the sheep growers' balance sheet by high prices for both lambs and wool. Sales of lambs will bring the growers a minimum of \$12,000,000. The wool yield is normal at around 18,000,000 pounds, but the price will average better than 30 cents a pound for the state, as compared with an average of 20 cents last year and 17 cents in 1915. The income from wool sales probably will reach \$5,500,000.

Places.

In spite of the fact that they see any number of them every day there is nothing that people know so little about as places. The world is full of all sorts of places. Some places are smaller than others, but none of them is so small that it does not contain several more still smaller places. Places are always indispensable. You can't get along without them. There are places pleasant and unpleasant and some of the most unpleasant are electric chairs, jailways, tight places, summer camps and last places. Everything in the world has its place, but only a small proportion of the things in the world stay in their places. The world itself is only a place, and rather crowded place, at that—Exchange.

He Could Draw.

Reddy—What's he doing now?

Greene—He's a craftsman in an automobile factory, and, believe me, he can draw some.

"Really? What horse power?"

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That's the Rule—Free Samples to Any-one Anywhere.

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When Your Eyes Need Care—
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No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for free book.

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

MODERN LIFE IN PATAGONIA

Prosperous and Up-to-Date City Has Grown Up at the Tip of the South American Continent.

The modern city of Punta Arenas has risen to importance at the extreme southern extremity of South America since the advent of the automobile.

Punta Arenas, or, as it is commonly called by its own people, Sandy Point, can be compared the more readily with American settlements because it is not essentially a part of Spanish America. The city and surrounding territory are populated chiefly by Scotchmen, and English is the prevailing tongue. Three-fourths of the export trade is with England and the United States.

This southern outpost of civilization was founded in 1890, as a convict camp for Chilean prisoners, consequently bearing a resemblance to Australia in demonstration of the value of enforced colonization. The presence of the convicts caused the establishment of a coal station for vessels passing through the Straits of Magellan, and Punta Arenas passed a colorless existence until a few years ago, when the discovery was made that southern Patagonia was the finest sheep-raising country in the world.

We are accustomed to think of the tip of the South American continent as a polar region, says a writer in the Americas. Its latitude does in fact correspond to that of Alaska, and the season is occasionally encumbered with icebergs, but ocean currents warm the land, producing a climate more equable than that of Kentucky. The pastures are green all the year round, and no houses need be built for sheep.

With the discovery of the sheep-raising possibilities of Patagonia, Scotchmen and Englishmen from the Falkland Islands thronged to the mainland, great sheep ranches were established, and Punta Arenas became a modern city of 17,000 population, with electric lights, theaters, banks, four newspapers, good schools, etc. It is the commercial outlet for a great agricultural and mining district.

The transportation demands of Patagonia developed after the coming of the automobile, and as a result, all passenger transportation is carried on by auto. The one railroad in the country is not a passenger road. Passable highways and the internal combustion engine are dependency of this newest civilization in the world.

When Things Go Wrong.

There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a.m. until 10 p.m. affairs are in a twist. You arise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the beefsteak is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street netted from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The mudhole botches uppers and spoils the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the damper and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for more than it is worth, and you are afraid some one will knock you on the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you pictures of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, making it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and a grain of dirt in your eye, and you are a walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it—Exchange.

Art of Harnessing a Horse.

The students in the field artillery branch of the service who attended the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley never knew before there was just one way to harness and unharness a horse, or that it was such a complicated job. Some of them were reared on farms or ranches, but they never groomed a horse like Uncle Sam's men do, says the Kansas City Star.

Every student has two horses he must care for. He must harness them up, ride one and lead the other. When he is through he must unharness them. Sometimes he works by the hour harnessing and unharnessing, so he, too, will be able to do it in the dark.

After that comes the grooming of the horses. It sounds simple, but it isn't. The lessons of the students in grooming are practical ones and the horses have to stand for it, whether they like it or not. Sometimes a horse will spend all morning being groomed, not because he needs it, but because the students need the training.

Sheep Owners Prosper.

Sheep owners in New Mexico will receive the largest income this year from sale of lambs and wool in the history of the industry in that state. Conditions during the lambing season were not as favorable as in an average year in some sections of the state and the increase for the state as a whole will be approximately 70 per cent, compared with a normal increase of 88 per cent. Shortage of lambs, however, is more than made up on the sheep growers' balance sheet by high prices for both lambs and wool. Sales of lambs will bring the growers a minimum of \$12,000,000. The wool yield is normal at around 18,000,000 pounds, but the price will average better than 30 cents a pound for the state, as compared with an average of 20 cents last year and 17 cents in 1915. The income from wool sales probably will reach \$5,500,000.

Places.

In spite of the fact that they see any number of them every day there is nothing that people know so little about as places. The world is full of all sorts of places. Some places are smaller than others, but none of them is so small that it does not contain several more still smaller places. Places are always indispensable. You can't get along without them. There are places pleasant and unpleasant and some of the most unpleasant are electric chairs, jailways, tight places, summer camps and last places. Everything in the world has its place, but only a small proportion of the things in the world stay in their places. The world itself is only a place, and rather crowded place, at that—Exchange.

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WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FARM HOUSE

John Daniel Walters says no feature of home architecture will afford so much comfort and be so conducive to health as abundant supply of pure water.

would use larger quantities of cistern water if they had a more adequate supply or more modern pumping contrivances. The average home cistern holds nominally about 420 cubic feet, which is 100 barrels of water, but a part of this cistern is not available, since the water at the bottom contains sediment that has washed from the roof, and cannot, or should not, be used. This leaves about 365 cubic feet or 8.7 barrels, for actual use.

If we assume that the cistern is completely emptied three times a year, it gives a daily consumption of just 3 cubic feet, or 22½ gallons, per family of five members. Some families undoubtedly use twice as much or several times as much soft water as the quantity stated, and more would be used in many homes if the supply was more adequate and easier to obtain.

The water reports of large cities show much greater consumption figures, because enormous quantities of water are being used in factories and packing houses and for street sprinkling and building purposes. The farmer should not be misled by these city statistics. When calculating the consumption of water in the average farm home the following conservatively table is generally used:

To obtain a water with an admixture which is not harmful for the purpose for which it is intended.

Many spring or well waters contain large quantities of lime in solution. This lime prevents soap from dissolving and foaming; it makes the water hard and almost unsuited for laundry purposes. The chemist has means to extract the lime from the water, but it is a process that could not be cheaply introduced into the household. However, for drinking purposes, such spring or well water is not harmful.

Other substances that are frequently held in solution by water from the earth, or from rock, are common salt,

First, the water coming from a low stratum in the ground is nearly always quite cold; second, it contains much common air and considerable quantities of the dioxide of carbon. These qualities make the water palatable. They can be imparted to tepid water artificially, but not readily or cheaply. Water can be boiled to rid it of dangerous germs; it can be cooled by ice, or by means of an ammonia cooling apparatus, the so-called ice machine. Air and carbon dioxide can be forced through water to freshen it.

There are many different kinds of pumps or contrivances for lifting water.

to obtain information without asking questions.

Takes Home Outright.

Charged with attempting to steal a house, which it is alleged he had jacked up on wheels and was moving from a lot at Bell station, E. L. Smith was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Modie at Los Angeles.

The house is owned by Fred Rubio. The tenant is Tommie Sanchez. Sanchez, it is claimed, owed Smith money which he failed to collect. When it is alleged, Smith attempted to move the house away, while Sanchez and his family were at the beach.

The removal was prevented by Rubio, who chanced to be passing and saw his property being moved away.

Superfluous Equipment.

"I wonder why poetry has feet?" "I wonder, too, when you consider that poetry never wins in a walk."

It takes a clever woman to obtain

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE
P. B. SKINNER
FOR EVERY PASTA

SKINNER'S MACARONI

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

EIGHT CORNERS

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Green visited Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Emil Docher.

Mrs. E. Hannah of Stevens Point expects to arrive here Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. E. Green.

Pauline and Lee Mathews and George and Hazel Shantz spent Sunday afternoon at the E. Green home.

Mrs. L. L. Dodge of Fort Audubon, Florida, and Mrs. John Johnson of LaCrosse, are visiting with Mrs. C. D. Johnston and Mrs. Albert Polozki at Grand Rapids.

Miss Mary Truett arrived to attend Stevens Point last Thursday to attend the fair.

Mrs. Laura Green returned home Sunday to resume her studies at the Pioneer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanafi and son, Lee, auted to Chippewa Falls one day last week.

Misses Pauline and Pauline Shantz spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Stella Konetzke.

Miss Genieve Gaffney spent the week end at the T. Green home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kaste and family spent Sunday with Mrs. C. D. Johnston.

Mr. Albert Gaffney and daughters Jessie and Marion visited the phone Saturday.

Mr. Wacinski is working at the L. H. Colton farm during the absence of the Colton family in the south.

Albert Whitlock has completed the erection of a new house on his farm one mile north of the Eight Corners factory.

Misses Isabel and Grace Green and Miss Maria Hanafi returned to the Rapids Monday to resume their studies at the Wood County Normal.

James and William have attended the Stevens Point Fair Thursday.

John and the chemist at the Eight Corners factory and his wife are visiting friends and relatives at Hazelville. Frank Swetz is making cheese during their absence.

Mrs. Chas. Ringer passed away at her home last week. She will be buried Saturday.

Frank Docher president of the Eight Corners cheese factory, transacted business in Vesper Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewey of Poy suppli are visiting with Dr. Moffatt and family.

Mrs. O. Dingsdol and Mrs. Percy Cutler motored to Grand Rapids Saturday and spent the day at the C. W. Blatt home. They were accompanied by Miss Margaret Dingsdol, who has just commenced attending high school there.

Mrs. Alva Mittner is attending the Pittsfield high school.

The Misses Oralia and Myrtle Pym, Milwaukee, are guests of the Misses Cava and Myrtle Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris drove to Grand Rapids in their car Friday.

The Arpin graded school opened Tuesday with Miss Clara Farrell as principal and Mrs. Huerter as primary teacher.

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The first heavy frost struck this place Sunday night. All vegetation was frozen. Farmers are busy cutting corn so the hogs will soon be fed.

W. C. Cooley spent several days the past week in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hagerstrom, Mrs. Aretha Kirkland and son of Cedar Falls, Iowa and Mrs. Joe Kitcham and Mrs. John Rayone of Grand Rapids visited here last Wednesday.

Elaine Rayone who has been spending a week with her parents, returned to Grand Rapids Monday.

Elaine Rayone and wife spent Sunday at the Rayone and Keyton homes.

Misses Irene and Rekina Myers of Iowa, spent several days the past week with their cousin Rose Wacker.

John Kujawa who has spent his summer vacation at home, departed Tuesday for Prairie du Chien to resume his studies at Campion College.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa left on Tuesday for a week's vacation which they will spend in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins returned home last Thursday from a ten days vacation which they spent in and around Milwaukee.

Mr. Frank Russel of Park Falls visited with his sister-in-law Mrs. K. M. Russel, one last week.

Wm. Kuter and wife entertained about 40 members of the E. F. U. at a chicken dinner supper at their home Sunday afternoon. The occasion was the 73rd birthday of Mr. Kuter and he was presented with a number of gifts which were taken off from the E. F. U. Lodge home. All report a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. Louise Burns and daughter of Stevens Point spent several days this week with the K. J. Masecum family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chouard spent Sunday with their son and daughter in Grand Rapids.

Mr. Chouard, father of Prof. Chouard, passed away at his home in Scandinavia Sunday after a short illness.

The sympathy of this community is extended to the bereaved family.

The professor expects to return and take up his school duties here next fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pittz and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Pittz here Monday to attend the state fair in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharkey of Monroe spent a few hours here Saturday with relatives. The left Saturday noon to spend Sunday at the James C. Clegg home.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards of the Rapids spent Sunday at the home of their brother here.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Ratelle attended the fair at Stevens Point last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Peterson and daughter and Mrs. R. Peterson of Sheldon and Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick of Wausau are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Christensen for a few days.

Killing frosts Sunday and Monday nights.

Mrs. Theodore Danielson who has been in Racine the past year, is visiting her parents for some time. Her grandmother, Mrs. L. L. Danielson, accompanied her for a visit.

Mr. Lipold of Chicago is visiting his daughter Gertrude and other relatives.

Mrs. Peter Olson entertains the wim Mrs. Gertrude Anderson left Monday for Minneapolis where she will visit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Bills leave for Michigan today.

Along the Seneca Road.

Mr. N. H. Robinson and daughter Katherine returned last Saturday from a visit with relatives and friends at Moline and other points in Illinois.

George Borgara and Fred Westfall have quit work on the concrete road and gone to the cranberry marsh to work.

A heavy frost on Saturday night killed all the more tender garden stuff and so frosted the corn that everyone is busy cutting and getting ready to till silos. The corn need two weeks more to reach maturity.

Miss Unsy Brower spent last Saturday and Sunday at her home in Nelsons.

The S. S. C. held their regular meeting September 6, with Mrs. J. R. Merritt. A play was presented for the benefit of the Red Cross work at the future meetings of the club.

Misses Morrison and Mrs. E. C. Blatz took charge of the club.

The Misses Morrison added to the enjoyment of the afternoon by their piano music. The next meeting will be with Mrs. W. W. Barney in Sibley.

The men who travel to take things as they come is always disappointed because some hustler goes out and heads them off.

VESPER

(From the Pioneer)

PLEASANT HILL

(From the Pioneer)

Our burg was visited by quite a

hail storm Wednesday morning about

4 o'clock. Hail stones the size of

eggs were 6-8" that was 8 inches in

circumference. It was more like chunks of

ice. Strangely to say, the damage done

was not as great as expected. Win-

dows were not broken at all. Trees

knocked off the trees, south of here the twin silos of Goo-

relson, also D. Valon's silo, were

knocked down, and several silos were

knocked by the hard wind accompanying

the storm.

This community was visited by a

terrible storm Saturday morning

followed by a hail storm. The hail was

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Mrs. E. Hannah of Stevens Point expects to arrive here soon to visit her daughter, Mrs. T. Green.

Faustine Gould, Leo Matthews and George and Ernest Sheutz spent Sunday afternoon at the T. Green home.

Mrs. L. C. Dodge of Fort Verde, Florida, are visiting with Mrs. C. D. Johnston and Mrs. Albert Polozki at Grand Rapids.

Miss Mary Truett autod to Stevens Point last Thursday to attend the fair.

Miss Laura Green returned home Sunday to resume her studies at the Pioneer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanlula and son, Leo, are at Chippewa Falls one day last week.

Miss Evelyn and Pauline Sheutz spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Stella Konieczki.

Miss Steinevieve, Gaffney spent the week end at the T. Green home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kastor and family spent Sunday with Mrs. C. D. Johnston.

Mrs. Bart Gaffney and daughters Jessie and Marlon visited the Pioneers Saturday.

Joe Wazanski is working at the L. H. Collier farm during the absence of the Collier family in the south.

Alvin Whitrock has completed the erection of a new house on his farm one mile north of the Eight Corners factory.

Misses Isabel and Grace Green and Miss Martin Hartlin returned to the Rapids Monday to resume their studies at the Wood County Normal.

James and Wilbur Coss attended the Stevens Point fair Thursday.

The John Thon, cheesemaker and his wife are visiting friends and relatives at Rozelville.

Frank Szwedz is making cheese during their absence.

Mrs. James Ringer passed away at her home last week. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

Frank Botcher president of the Eight Corners cheese factory, transacted business in Vesper Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewey of Poytelle are visiting with Dr. Moffatt and family.

Mrs. O. Dingoldain and Mrs. Percy Carter motored to Grand Rapids Friday and spent the day at the C. W. Blatt home. They were accompanied home by Miss Margaret Dingoldain, who has just commenced attending high school there.

Misses Anna Mittner is attending the Rossville high school.

The Misses Oral Seabour and Mollie Lynn of Milwaukee are guests of the Misses Cora and Myrtle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris drove to Grand Rapids in their car Friday.

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Irene Rayone who has been spending week with her parents, returned to Grand Rapids Monday.

Irene Rayone and wife spent Sunday at the Rayone and Keyser home.

The first heavy frost struck this place Sunday night. All vegetation was frozen. Farmers are busy cutting corn so the silos will soon be busy around here.

Wm. Conner spent several days the past week in Chicago.

SARATOGA

We are happy to state that so far and to date (Monday) the frost has not killed any of our home crops, but it is very cool tonight and if that still continues we will find everything frost locked in the morning. It is too frost for corn, pumpkins, cukes, gaden, etc., etc., but hagels, beans, and cabbage seem to be growing. Beans are to be at a standstill an corn is about where it was about the 15th of August, when we thought it might make corn if we could have another month without frost.

The surveyor from the Point is laying out a grade line for some "clay road" on the county line.

We are supposed to get a new road from the south end of present "clay road" at the north side of John Bonnicksen south to Marts.

We hope this will be here within a day or two.

Perhaps after that has been done for about 10 or 10 years the rest of the county line may be paved, but Grand Rapids town is about as slow as Saratoga in finding clay.

George and Mamie Heinz of Neekoosa spent a week with Mrs. Toolse, and Tuesday Mrs. Rose and son George returned with them to their home. Saturday Arthur Boldt brought Mrs. Rose and George home and will stay for a few days to plow for rye on his mother-in-law's farm, the old Weller place.

Lee B. Margrey Jr. departed Friday for Knox, Indiana, where he will attend school.

CITY POINT

Mrs. A. J. Amundson began teaching school at Clay Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Peterson and daughter and Mrs. R. Peterson Jr. of Shiocton and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nelson of Eva Chaire are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Christen son for a few days.

Long frost Sunday and Monday night.

Miss Theodora Danielson who has been in Racine the past year, is visiting her parents for some time. Her grandmother, Mrs. Larson, accompanied her here for a visit.

Miss L. Lipold of Chicago is visiting his daughter Gertrude and other relatives.

Mrs. Peter Olson entertains the winter.

Mrs. Gertrude Anderson left Monday for Minneapolis where she will visit for a few days.

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A heavy frost on Sunday night killed all the more tender garden stuff and so frosted the corn that everyone is busy cutting and getting ready to fill silos. The corn needed two weeks more to reach marketable size.

The Misses Culley Brown spent last Saturday and Sunday at her home in Neekoosa.

The S. S. C. held their regular meeting Saturday with Mrs. J. R. Merriam. A play was presented by the members of the singing group of the club. Mrs. Burdette, Mrs. Bon Bonkoski and Miss Bonkoski were guests of the club.

The Misses Merriam added to the enjoyment of the afternoon by their piano music.

The new manager of the piano will be with Mrs. W. W. Bailey in Siegel.

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